

# THE RELIQUARY.

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APRIL, 1864.

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## NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF SOME CELTIC REMAINS AT STANCLIFFE HALL, DARLEY DALE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

In the month of April, 1863, in the course of excavations forming part of the immense works still going on at Stancliffe Hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Joseph Whitworth, Esq.—whose wonderful rifles have given him a world-wide and imperishable name—a most interesting discovery of Celtic remains was made, of which I am now enabled to lay before my readers the following account:—

The Stancliffe estate, now the property of Mr. Whitworth, belonged to Ralph de Darley, and from him passed to the Collumbell family in 1370, from whom it passed successively, by female heirs, through the families of Newsom and Pott to Sir John Digby, who sold it to Robert Steere. In 1718 it was purchased by Greensmith, and in 1799 was sold to Heathcote, from which family it passed by sale to its present owner, Mr. Whitworth. The Hall, an Elizabethan building, is delightfully situated, and commands from its front a magnificent view of the valley towards Matlock, and of the surrounding hills. Near to the Hall are the famous grit-stone quarries of "Darley Stone," from which the materials for the new Houses of Parliament, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and many other public buildings have been procured. These quarries, some of the finest and most profitable in the kingdom, Mr. Whitworth is throwing into his grounds, so as to form natural rock gardens, of the most stupendous and gigantic character, and the Hall is also to be demolished, the place where it stands filled up, and a splendid mansion erected on the higher ground thus formed.

In the course of these works, close at the back of the Hall, while the excavations were proceeding, the urns, about to be described, were found. They were placed on the rock, covered with a compact sandy mound, over which the soil had accumulated to a depth of from four to five feet, filling up that part of the little valley, if I may so call it

and completely burying the mound. This accumulation of soil appears to have been the natural result of the situation, the barrow being placed at the foot of a sloping hill, rising to a height of about eighty feet, from which the earth has been gradually washed down by the rain of successive ages. Thus no trace of the grave-mound remained, the soil having accumulated until the surrounding rocky bed was covered to a sufficient depth to form a level over the barrow, as I have stated, of between four and five feet. It was in clearing away this soil and sand, for the purposes of the alterations in the grounds, that the workmen came across the first of the cinerary urns, and, thanks to Mr. Dawson, under whose able superintendence the works are being carried out, it was preserved, and the remainder of the excavations carried on with commendable and necessary care. The subsequent operations brought to light four other cinerary urns, which were found almost in a line with the first; the first two being nearly together, and the other three at a distance from them of between three and four feet. The urns were all inverted, that is, they were placed mouth downwards, on small flat stones. Two of them were got out perfect, but the other three fell to pieces on removal. Sufficient fragments, however, were preserved to enable me to restore them in the drawings, and thus to give accurate representations of their forms. The engravings are one-third in size of the originals.

Those who are acquainted with the forms of the cinerary urns of the Celtic period found in Derbyshire, will at once perceive, that the shape of the examples here figured, are unusual in that district. The general form of the sepulchral urns found in that county will be seen by the engravings here given, for comparison, from Monsal Dale and



Cinerary Urn, Monsal Dale.



Cinerary Urn, Ballidon Moor.

Ballidon Moor; the principal characteristic of which, it will be seen, is the deep border, or overhanging lip around the upper part, and which is entirely wanting in those from Stancliffe, now under notice, where the upper portions between the mouth and the rim are flat, or rounded only. The ornamentation, too, is somewhat different to that usually found on the sepulchral urns of the district, although produced in the same manner. These facts would almost lead one to the inference, that the Stancliffe urns were the work of a different tribe from that which peopled the Peak district. Of this, however, I shall have more to say on another occasion.

The urn shown in the first engraving (Plate XX. Fig. 1), is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the top. It is ornamented in the usual manner of Derbyshire pottery of that period, with lines produced by indenting twisted thongs into the pliant clay. The ornamentation consists simply of two encircling lines, with a series of diagonal lines between. The urn was filled with burnt bones, and was placed, as I have already stated, mouth downwards, on a flat stone. On careful examination of the contents of this urn, a most interesting discovery was made, of fragments of a metallic ornament, with minute beads, almost white in colour, the materials of which, having apparently been subjected to the action of fire, it is difficult to ascertain. The principal fragments of these remains I have shown of their full size, on the accompanying engraving. They consist of portions



of a bronze tube, which has originally passed through the small beads, some of which were also found loose among the bones. That the tube has passed *through* the beads, is evidenced by two which remain in their original position. These remains are, unfortunately, too fragmentary to enable me to speak at all decisively as to their use. A similar discovery, along with armillæ and other ornaments of gold, was made in January, 1849, on the estate of Lord Digby, at Whitefield Farm, in the parish of Beerhacket, Dorsetshire. Of these curious objects of Lord Digby, I am enabled to give the accompanying engraving, and in connection with it I quote the following notice from the *Archæological Journal*. The remains consisted of "fragments of a remarkable ornament of gold, the use of which in its present imperfect state it is difficult to conceive. They consist of pieces of a tube of gold, now slightly curved, and having at intervals hollow beads of gold, attached to one side (see wood-cut). The weight of the tubes and beads, with four similar beads not attached to the tubes, is 6 dwts. 13 grs. Also, some solid

portions of wire, ornamented at intervals, as if beads of similar form to those already mentioned (double truncated cones), were strung upon them. Weight of these fragments, 12 dwts. 18 grs. A number of gold beads, precisely similar in form and average size, strung upon a bar of metal, were found in a cairn on Chesterhope Common, in the Manor of Ridsdale, in 1814. They were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle in the following year, by the late Duke of Northumberland. His Grace stated, that he had seen some similar beads of gold, placed loosely on a bar, forming the guard at the back of the handle of a sword, stated to be of the Saxon period, which had been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, of London, some years previously. This description appears to indicate an object in some degree analogous to that now represented. Metal beads of precisely similar form, found in Prussian Saxony, are figured by Kruse in his "German Antiquities."\*

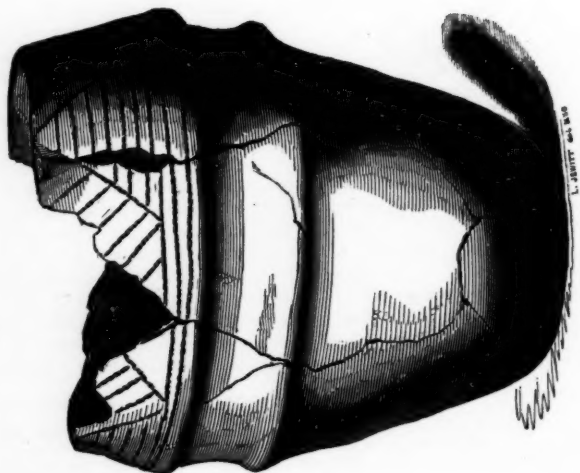
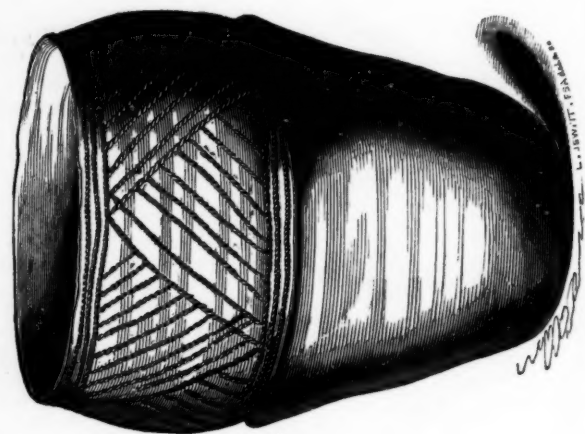


Along with the beads and tube in the Stancliffe urn, a bronze pin was found, which is shown of its full size on the engraving.

The next urn, shown on Plate XX., measures 10 inches in height, and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth. The form will be best understood by reference to the engraving. The ornament consists of two encircling rows of indentations, produced by the twisted thong being doubled or knotted, and pressed into the clay. Between these rows are the characteristic zigzag lines, formed as before by pressing a twisted thong. Inside, the rim is also ornamented with the

\* Deutsche Alterth. Halle, 1824. Compare Wagener, Handbuch, Pl. 110, No. 1103. Klemm, Handbuch, Pl. 11, gives a curious ring or collar, having a row of globules apparently not perforated, affixed along one side, which may serve to illustrate the peculiar object above described.





CELTIC CINERARY URN, STANCLIFFE, DARLEY DALE.

UETIO UINERARI ORN, STAGNATI, SERRA



CELTIC CINERARY URN AND INCENSE CUP, STANCLIFFE, DARLEY DALE.

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doubled thong. This urn, like all the others found in this barrow, was quite filled with ashes and burnt bones.

The next urn, shown on Plate XXI., measures 9 inches in height, and has been about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth. It is ornamented with horizontal and diagonal lines in the usual manner. This urn was extremely fragmentary, and in very friable condition. It will be seen to differ considerably in ornamentation from the preceding examples.

The fourth urn, also shown on Plate XXI., is, it will be seen, of the same general form as the second example on Plate XX. The ornamentation is, however, considerably more elaborate, consisting of encircling lines, and diagonal, or herring-bone lines, impressed in the same manner as those already described. Fragments only of this urn were preserved, but in the engraving I have restored it to its original fine form and perfection.

The next and last of these remarkably interesting urns, I have shown on the next plate (Plate XXII). It has measured  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the mouth. It was very fragmentary when found, but I have succeeded in getting its form and ornamentation accurately in the engraving. It is the most elaborately ornamented of any of the examples found at Stancliffe. Around its upper portion are encircling lines, between which is the usual zigzag ornament. Around the central band, too, are encircling lines, between which are a series of vertical zigzag lines. The whole of the ornamentation has been produced by twisted thongs; some, however, being of a tighter twist than others. Inside, the rim is ornamented by encircling and diagonal lines. One great peculiarity of this cinerary urn is, that it has had on its central band four handles, or loops, a feature of most unusual, or, I may say, almost unique, arrangement in Derbyshire urns. With this fine urn, a remarkably elegant and elaborately ornamented incense-cup was found. This will be seen, drawn of the same proportion as the urn itself, on the same plate (Plate XXII.) This highly interesting little cup measures about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height, and is 3 inches in diameter at its mouth. It has a looped handle on one side—a peculiar feature in Derbyshire examples—and is very delicately and elaborately ornamented with remarkably fine twisted thongs. Around its upper part are two encircling lines, between which are transverse lines in each direction, forming a lozenge pattern border. Below the swell of the cup is a zigzag border filled in with diagonal lines, and the whole of the bottom is crossed at right, and other angles, by intersecting lines. Inside, the rim is ornamented with two encircling lines, between which is a zigzag border.

One or two small flakes of flint, and a portion of a flint knife, were found in the surrounding soil.

It is most fortunate that I am enabled to present to my readers a record of this interesting discovery, and to accompany it with engravings of the whole of the urns, and of the other objects which were found with them. It appeared to me that the "find" was one of considerable importance, and that it was better to engrave every object, than to trust to description alone.

It only remains to add, that the neighbourhood where these discoveries were made, is particularly rich in remains of the Celtic period, and I hope, that, as in the progress of the works being carried on at Stanceliffe, it is probable other relics may from time to time be exhumed, I may have further records to present to my readers.

*Derby.*

### NOTICES OF SOME CUSTOMS AND OBSERVANCES AT ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

BY T. BRUSHFIELD, ESQ., J. P.

WHAT a delightful treasure-house we find in the records of the past ! The more prominent features of the history become impressed on the memory, and fill it with a continuous flow of pleasing and instructive recollections ! In perusing such records, or in examining the relics of ancient races and peoples—after dwelling with wonder or admiration on whatever we can trace of greatness, wisdom, and heroism, in their characters and actions—a desire to know yet something more than is recorded about such races and peoples, springs into one's thoughts : we long to know more of their domestic habits, of their every-day common-place ways and doings, than the historical page or the exhumed monument can afford us. This feeling I hold to be general, at any rate, I have experienced it, and any person who has visited the British Museum, may have observed how pre-eminently attractive among the marble monuments from Nineveh, those are which exhibit the domestic and common-life manners and customs of the people to which they relate. Tho features and relics which attract most notice from persons who visit Haddon Hall, furnish another evident illustration of the universality of this feeling. With this impression on my mind, and with a strong desire to fill up the gap left open in the past, as far as I am able to do so, and as far as the narrow circle with which I am acquainted is concerned, I venture to submit to the readers of the "RELIQUARY" a few matters—"trifles light as air"—which, within my own memory, have existed as customs and practices of the inhabitants of my own dear little village—the *El Dorado* of Anna Seward—Ashford-in-the-Water. Many of such customs and observances are now obsolete, or are fast dying out ; things that have had their day, and have, perhaps, in some way been serviceable for the time, and have, like many an ancient legend, filled up their measure of utility or amusement for a period, and then passed away to the oblivion to which advancing knowledge, and the flow of its benignant influences, has consigned them.

No doubt numerous books exist, which are full of details and particulars of the more prominent features and facts connected with Ashford-in-the-Water and its immediate vicinity. The remains of Romano-British works on Great Finn, the unequalled Black Marble

quarries and works, the many striking and peculiar geological features of the neighbourhood, and the outlines and evident site of an old regal hunting seat, all these and other points of attraction to the curious, are over and over again recorded; but the very "trifles" which I deem will be of much interest to the future inquirer, and which I am anxious to record, have not, up to the present time, been considered worthy of having even a single word said about them. No doubt such trifles may be looked upon as the very crumbs of history, but believing them worthy the space, I respectfully submit them for depositing in the historical crumb basket of Derbyshire—the "RELIQUARY."

**SUGAR CUPPING.**—I will first note the custom of drinking sugar and water on Easter Sunday. This was a custom looked upon as a sort of religious duty, and on the Easter Sunday morning, little parties might be seen going to some neighbouring spring to drink sugar and water. I have frequently been one of such parties. I understood the observance of the custom to mean an expression of joy and gladness for the great and important event which the Church considered to be connected with that day. The place most frequented on the occasion deserves a passing notice—it is a spring of water called "Sinners' Well," situate in a curious little dell at the foot of Great Shacklow, a perfect grotto, overhung with trees of nature's own culture, the banks in the interior covered with various mosses, and ornamented with early spring flowers. Art could not make the place more beautiful, and Nature seems to have contributed all her store of loveliness to render perfect the very interesting spot. The custom of drinking the sugar and water is almost, if not entirely, abandoned; but still the spring remains, and continues to pour forth its crystal treasure—

"Pure as the icicle which hangs from Dian's Temple,"

unchanged by time or circumstances, teaching the great and everlasting lesson to mankind—how customs may change and pass away, but how changeless and enduring are the true blessings which an overruling Providence bestows upon the world.\*

**BEAR BAITING.**—Another custom, happily passed away and for ever abandoned, was the Baiting of a Bear in the Wakes' Week. This vile exhibition was the chief attraction for the amusement of the villagers and their visiting friends; the Bear-ward, and the poor brutes under his command, appeared necessary to make up the entertainments of the week, and every evening of the days of the annual festivity, witnessed the exhibition of the poor muzzled animal attacked by dogs in the centre of the principal thoroughfare, opposite the principal inn, where might be seen, until a few years ago, a ring permanently fixed in a block of stone in the mid-street—placed there for the sole purpose of this brutish, cruel, and demoralizing exhibition. It is refreshing to the mind, to know that the practice has gone for ever, and affords another proof how advancing intelligence harmonizes and blesses man-

[\* A similar custom obtained at Tideswell, where the villagers repaired on Easter Sunday morning to the "Dropping Tor," where they caught the water as it dropped from the rock, in their cups of sugar, and drank it.—ED. RELIQ.]

kind. A circumstance connected with the custom may not be uninteresting—on one occasion, when some of the village magnates had enlisted under the banner of Sir John Barleycorn, about half-a-dozen of them in some “wee short hour ayant the Twal,” dragged the poor Bear out of the stable and chained it to the ring in the street. The Bear was not muzzled, and having no dogs at hand, these jolly ones got half-a-dozen wheelbarrows, and each had a run at the Bear. Immediately the wheelbarrow reached the Bear, Bruin naturally jumped into it, and if the wheeler of the barrow left it in the Bear’s possession, a gallon of ale was the penalty. However, no evil came of this foolish and dangerous freak, and the performers ever afterwards appeared ashamed of their doings.

LAYING LEAVEN.—In my early days, the chief food in the shape of bread was oatcake. To make oatcake, it was necessary to mix, or as it was called, *lay* the leaven the evening before it was used; and the universal custom was, when the “Dation” or Tub was filled and the leaven prepared, to scatter oatmeal upon it, and make a Cross on the top, to prevent the evil influences of witches on the mixture. The following charm, illustrating the custom, occurs in Herrick’s “Hesperides”—

“This I’ll tell ye by the way,  
Maidens when ye leavens lay,  
Cross *your dows*, and your dispatch  
Will be better for your batch.”

The practice of crossing the leaven is, I judge, abandoned, but the remembrance of its being acted upon is still fresh to the minds of the older inhabitants.

DEMON’S DALE.—Beyond Great Shacklow, and opposite to Great Finn, in one of the most singular and romantic parts of the Wye valley, adjoining to Taddington Pasture, may be seen some most extraordinary dells and ravines, together with a peculiar flat called the *Orbors* (Arbours?) where may be seen traces of a Druidical Circle. The place is called “Demon’s Dale,” and the peculiar features of the strange locality is sufficient to justify the title given to it. I remember well passing through the wild scenery at night-fall, in company with persons of full-growth, who hurried on with breathless anxiety to get free from influences which they assured me dwelt among the solitary rocks and deep dells of the dale. The following lines were frequently repeated about the place—

“The Fifer of Shacklow, the Fiddler of Finn,  
The Old Woman of Demon’s Dale, call’d ’em all in.”

And in the River Wye, just at the foot of this dale, is a very large stone, which tradition has decided was the burial-place of one of the evil spirits which originally haunted or inhabited the doomed and condemned dale.

## WRIGHT, OF DERBY. A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

BY W. BEMROSE, JUN.

*(Continued from page 184.)*

Gainsborough having left Bath in 1774, it was thought by Wright that there would be a good opening for a portrait painter in that city, and accordingly, in December of that year, he left Derby with his family. At Bath, however, he appears to have met with but little patronage, as we learn from the following extract from a letter, dated Bath, February, 1776.

"I have now past one season, the biggest of the two, without any advantage. The Duchess of Cumberland is the only sitter I have had, and her order for a full length dwindled to a head only, which has cost me so much anxiety, that I had rather have, been without it, the great people are so fantastical and whining, they create a world of trouble, tho' I have but the same fate as St Jos. Reynolds, who has painted two pictures of her Highness, and neither please. I am confident I have some enemies in this place, who propagate a report that I paint fire-pieces admirably, but they never heard of my painting portraits, such a report as this was mentioned to her Royal Highness, after she had given me the commission for a full length, as I was told by one of her domestics.

This is a scheme of some artists here, who (to our shame be it said, seldom behave liberally to one another), to work me out, and certainly it proves at present very injurious to me, and I know not whether it will be worth my while (considering how little business is done here, and has been done these four or five years past), to stay to confute 'm. I have heard from London and by several gentlemen here, that the want of business was the reason of Gainsborough's leaving Bath. Would I had but known this sooner, for I much repent coming here. The want of encouragement of the Arts I fear is not only felt here but in Town also, and artists are become so numerous that the share which falls to each is small. I wish I had tried London first, and if it had not suited me, I would then have retired to my native place, where, tho' upon smaller gains, I could have lived free from the strife and envy of illiberal and mean-spirited artists. What I have seen since I have been here, has so wounded my feelings, so disturbed my peace, as to injure my health, but I will endeavour to shake it off."

With reference to his art-enemies here alluded to, it is a pleasant task to record the following pleasing anecdote of Wilson, to show that artists may be "great yet amicable rivals"—

"Wilson was liberal to his brother artists, and revered the powers of Wright, of Derby, highly, with whom he was intimate. The latter artist esteemed highly the abilities of Wilson, and when he was in London, rarely failed to visit his great but amicable rival. In conversing familiarly one day upon the subject of their art, Wright proposed to exchange one of his pictures for one of Wilson's, the latter assented with the easy consciousness of his particular excellence, as distinguished from the particular excellence of his friend; 'With all my heart, Wright, I'll give you *air*, and you'll give me *fire*.' It is known that in aerial effect Wilson considered himself above every rival; and the proposal of Wright may be supposed to imply, on his part, an ingenuous acknowledgement of Wilson's superiority in this particular. I have never heard that Wilson imitated Wright, but we know that Wright avowedly imitated Wilson, and, in such instances, reached his glow and aerial effect to admiration.\*"

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\* Life of Richard Wilson.

Wright first exhibited at the Royal Academy in the year 1765, and continued to do so until 1782, in which year he had only two paintings. These being very improperly placed upon the ground, were so much injured by the feet of the company, as to render it necessary for the frames to be repaired and regilded. In the Royal Academy catalogue of that year, "Associate Elect" was added to his name. This narrow jealousy, "added to the circumstance of his being rejected as an R. A. at the time Mr. Garvey was a successful candidate, did not tend to increase his opinion of the liberality of his brethren in the profession. The Academy, however, being afterwards made aware of the impropriety of thus insulting a man of his abilities, deputed their secretary, Newton, to Derby, to solicit his acceptance of a diploma, which he indignantly rejected, knowing how little the Institution could serve him, and feeling perhaps a satisfaction, that his friend Mortimer and himself were both deemed equally *unqualified* to enjoy the honours attached to that Royal establishment." This circumstance, induced Hayley, the Poet, to write a charming Ode, with a view to "Guard him from meek depression's chill controul."

This "Ode" is referred to by Wright, in the following interesting letter to his friend Hayley—

"Derby, Aug. 31st, 1783.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is recommended to the painters who wish to become eminent, to let no day pass without a line. How contrary, alas! has been my practice; a series of ill-health for these sixteen years past (the core of my life), has subjected me to many idle days, and bowed down my attempts towards fame and fortune. I have laboured under an annual malady some years, four and five months at a time; under the influence of which I have now dragged over four months, without feeling a wish to take up my pencil, till roused by your very ingenious and very friendly Ode, in which are many beautiful parts, and some sublime. Perhaps had I then been furnished with proper materials for the action off Gibraltar,\* I should have begun my fire; but for want of such instructions, I soon sunk into my wonted torpor again, from which, as the weather grows cooler I hope to awaken. Mr. Wedgewood approves of your subject of Penelope, as a companion to the Maid of Corinth. You mention the boy Telemachus being pale and feverish; pray is there any authority in history for it? or have you mentioned it to give more character and expression to his mother? When I know this I shall make a sketch of it, and consult you further about it. Some little time ago, I received one hundred copies of your charming Ode (would I deserved what your warm friendship has lavished on me), some of which I distributed among my friends; but would it not be more advantageous to me, to spread abroad the rest when my picture is finished? especially if I make an exhibition of it with some others.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest esteem,

Your much obliged Friend,

J. WRIGHT.

I extract the following from the *Quarterly Review*, "Memoirs, &c., of Wm. Hayley"—

"Hayley's son (Thomas Alphonso, the sculptor), was then in his thirteenth year ..... It had been Hayley's first intention to educate his son for the profession of physic, but many circumstances combined to give him a strong inclination for that of the arts. During a visit to Mrs. Hayley, Wright, of Derby, perceived in him so much aptitude for painting, that he took pains in instructing him; and upon the report of his progress, Flaxman wrote to his father, saying, If you have not quite determined to make him a physician, and if you think he has talents for the Fine Arts, show yourself my friend indeed, and accept my offer as frankly as I make it."

\* It was Wright's intention to paint the Action off Gibraltar as companion picture to his Siege of Gibraltar, but he never finished it.

The offer was accepted, but this promising young artist died after a long illness, a few years later.

Extract from a letter from T. A. Hayley to his Father the Poet—

"Your letter to Mr. Wright, I delivered to his daughter, who happened to be with us when it arrived, and he has been since so good as to give me a few instructions in drawing."

"A cordial friendship had long existed between Wright, the admirable painter, of Derby, and the father of Alphonso; but the latter, in writing to his friend, had only requested him to gratify the little traveller with the permission of sometimes passing a leisure hour in his painting-room, and with the indulgence of seeing him exercise his pencil. The amiable artist, with that warm benevolence which formed a striking part of his character, went beyond the request of his old friend, and being more and more pleased with the intelligence, spirit, and docility of his little visitor, spontaneously bestowed on him such repeated instructions, as perfectly awakened in him a passion and a genius for art, which being afterwards inspired by the affectionate encouragement of his father, of Romney, and of Flaxman, ultimately changed his very early professional destination from medicine to sculpture."

"MR. HAYLEY TO MRS. HAYLEY.—I am infinitely pleased with the first-fruits of the little man's northern pencil, and charmed with the kindness of my friend Wright, in condescending to instruct such an urchin."

"T. A. HAYLEY TO MR. HAYLEY.—I continue to draw, and you will be glad to hear with the approbation of my great master. I shall have a great collection of performances to show you when we meet. I hope it will not be long before that happy moment arrives."

"MR. HAYLEY TO T. A. HAYLEY.—I did not, I believe, send your medallion of Romney to our amiable friend Wright. I wish you to present him such a becoming mark of your gratitude, for the extreme kindnesses that we have ever received from him. Would to Heaven, I could send him a good portion of health and spirits, to attend your interesting offering to the very amiable invalid. From all of him I collect from Meyer, I fear his pencil has been very inactive for some time. I always grieve when men of talents are condemned by ill health to involuntary indolence; and I doubly grieve, when that misfortune falls upon a friend whose works I have often surveyed with delight."

In the Spring of 1785, Wright exhibited twenty-five pictures at the celebrated George Robins' Rooms, Great Piazza, Covent Garden, and the following extracts from the press notices of the day, show how highly his pictures were esteemed by those best able to judge of their merits—

"Yesterday, Mr. Wright's Exhibition was opened at the above rooms. It consists of twenty-five paintings, and considering the variety of subjects, and the effect of different lights, coming from one master, it is universally acknowledged by artists and amateurs, to be the noblest spectacle of the kind ever shewn in this kingdom; to endeavour at enumerating the beauties of these performances would, upon a *coup d'œil*, be precipitate, and by far exceed the limits of our paper. We shall, however, at different periods lay before our readers a particular account of these noble productions as they stand in the catalogue: except that grand scene of the destruction of the Floating Batteries off Gibraltar, which we cannot resist the present impulse of mentioning out of its turn. In this picture, Mr. Wright has represented a view of the extensive scenery, combined with the action on the 13th Sept. 1782, in which his design is sublime, and his colouring natural and brilliant beyond description. We never remember to have seen shadow painted so little like substance as those in the foreground, which gain great strength and richness from the prodigious brightness of

the grand explosion at a distance; but we feel ourselves inadequate to the task of pointing out the various merits of this phenomenon in the imitative arts, which proves the painter is unique in the extraordinary line of the charming study he has so happily pursued."

The following lines were written by Hayley, "On Wright's Picture of the Siege of Gibraltar"—

CALPE'S ADDRESS TO BRITANNIA.

"With patriotic pride, and national delight,  
Ye Britons view me in the tints of Wright!  
My rock's the proof, that British Minds and Hearts  
Are honour's darlings, both in Arms and Arts;  
With double triumph here let Britons say  
Britons alone could rule this fiery fray;  
This miracle of Art a Briton wrought,  
Painting as boldly as his country fought."

The twenty-four pictures then exhibited were—"The Lady in Milton's Comus;" "The Indian Widow;" "William and Margaret;" "A View of the Cascade of Ferni, Italy;" "Virgil's Tomb—Moonlight;" "The Lake of Nemi—Sunset;" "The Empress Julia in the Cave at Salerno;" "Meeting of Hero and Leander;" "Companion to ditto;" "A Landscape—Morning;" "A Sea-shore—Evening;" "Matlock High Tor—Moonlight;" "The Maid of Corinth;" "Penelope unravelling her Web, by lamplight;" "Portrait of an Artist (himself);" "Guy de Lusignan in Prison;" "Portraits of Three Children;" and "Portrait of John Whitehurst." The remainder were Landscapes.

ON MR. WRIGHT'S PAINTING OF VESUVIUS.

*From Hayley's Essay on Painting, First Epistle to Romney.*

"But see far off the modest Wright retire,  
Alone he rules his element of fire,  
Like meteors darting through the gloom of night  
His sparkles flash upon the dazzled sight.  
Our eyes with momentary anguish smart,  
And Nature trembles at the power of Art.  
May thy bold colours claiming endless praise,  
For ages shine with undiminished blaze,  
And when the fierce Vesuvius burns no more,  
May the red deluge down thy canvas pour."

In the Spring of 1779, Wright removed to St. Helen's. This house was built by the Fitzherberts, upon the same plan, and apparently by the same architect, as Somersal Hall, Staffordshire. Alleyne Fitzherbert, who was created Baron St. Helen's in 1801, was born in this house, and from it took his title. The ground formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Helen, and on the old house being taken down, a skeleton and numerous bones were found under the foundations, which lead to the supposition that it was the burial-ground of the Abbey; its site is at the present time occupied by part of St. Helen's Street, and the Messrs. Hall's Marble Works. In a Poem on the Chantry House, Newark, by the Rev. H. N. Bousfield, B.A., the following anecdote occurs as a note—

"The Banqueting, or Dining Room of the Chantry, contains a strong but delicately handled lengthened portrait of the late Joseph Sikes, Esq., by the celebrated Mr. Wright, of St. Helen's, in Derby, the ancient residence of Mr. Sikes' family, at an early period of whose minority that venerable edifice was, to his deep regret, taken down, and which contained, among other characteristics of "Olden Times," a compact

Chapel, part of which had a curiously wrought cedar wainscot. A remarkable proof of the success of the artist in giving to 'canvas face and figure,' was afforded by a favourite little terrier dog of the late Mr. Sikes's unconsciously accompanying him into the apartment at St. Helen's, upon the floor of which, in a very *unfinished* state, were arranged, with many others, this Portrait and that of his first Lady, the delightful sagacity of that interesting class of animals quickly displaying itself by an attentive survey of the picture, and by the most lively emotions of gratification, to the extent even of actually *licking* the canvas. The alarm and astonishment, however, so naturally felt by Mr. Sikes from this honest though uncourteous intruder, was strongly reprov'd by Mr. Wright, as the most unprecedented and unflattering respect he could have received; adding, that if the *finish* of the painting was as perfect as the compliment of the dog, his highest ambition must be exceeded, and if any one took the trouble to write his life, that anecdote would necessarily form a prominent place. It has been aptly observed, that it more than rivals the celebrated and well-known story of Xerxes and Apelles.<sup>2</sup>

The dog was not singular in having paid such an unintentional compliment to the artist, as the following authenticated anecdotes show. Mrs. Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, went with her friend, Mr. Holland, of Ford House, to see some paintings at Wright's rooms, when looking at the portraits of the three children of Mr. Walter Synnott, grouped in the act of letting a dove fly, while the empty wickerwork bird cage was introduced in the foreground, she desired Mr. Holland would remove the bird cage, as it obstructed her view of the lower part of the picture; it is almost needless to add, that the cage was made of paint and not wickerwork, and that Wright thanked the lady for the compliment she had thus unconsciously paid him. At another time, a man who had occasion to enter the painting-room when the picture of the Old Man and his Ass (from Sterne) stood upon the floor, tried to kick away the saddle, so as to obtain a better view of the picture. And on another occasion, it is said, a gentleman on entering the room, bowed to the full-length portrait of the late Mr. Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, which was placed near the fire to dry, thinking it was Mr. Hurt himself who was in the room.

The Mr. Holland just referred to, who was an intimate friend of Wright's, wrote the following note on the margin of a catalogue of Wright's paintings exhibited in London—

"Richard Wilson is certainly the first in Landscape (1767). Joseph Wright should not be called second, because in a procession I would have them pair, and go hand-in-hand, and were there two right hand sides, they should both, from their excellence, have them. But this only in Landscape Procession. Wilson's forte was only Landscape, look forward to the variety of the latter, in all of which he excelled, and in an academy he should have not only one of the foremost, but a distinguished bench to himself."

The painting-rooms at St. Helen's House were not so convenient as those at his brother's, Mr. Wright's in the Iron Gate, where one room opened into the other, so that by darkening the one room, he could introduce the proper light and subject he intended to paint, and view them to advantage from the other room. His mechanical genius, however, enabled him to construct an apparatus for painting candle-light pieces and effects of fire-light. It consisted of a framework of wood, resembling a large folding screen, which reached to the top of the room, the two ends being placed against the wall, which formed two sides of the enclosure. Each fold was divided into compartments formed of framework, covered with black paper, and opening with

hinges, so that when the object he was painting from was placed within, with the proper light, the artist could view it from various points.

Wright painted two pictures for Alderman Boydell's Shakspeare Gallery, viz.—"Prospero in his Cell, showing a visionary spectacle to Ferdinand and Miranda," for 300 guineas; and "The Storm," in *The Winter's Tale*, for 140 guineas. In the catalogue of the Shakspeare Gallery, 1791, "The Storm" in the *Winter's Tale*, is mentioned as "Painted by Mr. Hodges, R.A.," without any mention of Wright. There had, it appears, been some misunderstanding between Boydell and Wright respecting this picture, and had it been a mistake it ought to have been rectified. Before the two paintings were sent off to the Gallery, Charles Haden, then a boy of three years old, went with his friends to see them, after looking very attentively for some time at *Antigonus and the Bear*, he said, "I think that bear will eat that man," which much pleased Wright, as being a proof that there was the proper effect.

Before Wright painted the *Bear*, he wrote to Gilpin for his opinion, who sent him some sketches of Bears (one of which was introduced in the picture), with the following letter—

"Knightsbridge, Wednesday.

"DEAR SIR,

"I send you the enclosed sketch as soon as possible, that I may have time to make a more finished one if it does not answer your purpose. If it does not, please to let me know by return of Post, and I will go a Bear hunting to the Tower, or somewhere or other, and sketch one from nature, if possible.....I think with you, that the pursuit is better than the horrid act of tearing.

Your sincere Friend and Servant,

S. GILPIN.

#### EXTRACT FROM WINE AND WALNUTS. BY PINE.

"Wright was celebrated for scenes that represented the effects of fire subjects, which he painted with more truth to nature than even Schalken, so far-famed."

#### SUPPER AT MORTIMER'S.

"Upon my word, a delicate little hen turkey, what a Christmas present already! This turkey is from my old fellow-prentice, Joe Wright," said Mortimer,\* "who never forgets us at Christmas. Poor Joe, the valetudinarian! I'd be sworn he procured one of the least in all Derby out of sheer compassion to our evil habits. He knows we always dress his Christmas turkey for supper, and he has generally a hint by way of postscript to his letters, touching the prevalence of apoplexy. Now Master Joe was one of your water-gruel disciples when we were youngsters together at Hudson's; and I would wager ten pounds to a crown piece, he is just now sitting, Peter Grievous, over that wishy-washy, tasteless, humdrum, drivelling dish, and calling to old Nan Watkins—'Nanny, have you any nice live coals? Do pray let me have my bed warmed.' Are you a supper eater Mister Gibbon?" + "No, Mister Mortimer; I am a single man, and a bit of a valetudinarian like your friend Mister Wright." "And a water-gruel eater, I presume?" said Mortimer. "Yes, indeed, said Gibbon, smiling; though in truth, I do not know that I am at all the better for these scrupulosities in diet."

Dr. Wolcott, as Peter Pindar, in one of his Poems, called Mr. Wright's moons silver sixpences; upon being remonstrated with, he said he had not seen any of his moonlights, but supposed the moon

\* The Painter.

+ Gibbon, the Historian of Rome.

must look like a sixpence. Probably this was the passage that Mr. Holland disliked, when he wrote the following lines, had them printed, and pasted them over the passage in his volume of Peter Pindar's Poems—

"Would'st thou paint *Landscape*, study Derby WRIGHT,  
Where freedom, elegance, and truth unite.  
*Rich sparkling tints*, grand shapes and masses show  
How fine his pencil marks the *Sunset's glow*;  
Nor does his Master-hand less skilful seem,  
When silver Cynthia quivers in the stream:  
E'en Envy with approving smiles must own  
In all WRIGHT paints, NATURE and WRIGHT are ONE."

Mr. Holland showed the book to a friend; the gentleman exclaimed, "Well done, Peter, I did not think he would have done Wright so much justice."

The celebrated Dr. Darwin, who was on friendly terms with Wright. He was often consulted by him, respecting his "imaginary complaints," as the Dr. unjustly called them. On one occasion told him, "he had but one thing more to recommend, and that was what he would not give, but he thought it would be to his advantage to be engaged in a vexatious lawsuit." The Poet Doctor alludes to Wright in his "Botanic Gardens," Canto I. line 175, in the following lines—

"So Wright's bold pencil from Vesuvius' height,  
Hurls his red lavas to the troubled night;  
From Calpe starts the intolerable flash,  
Skies burst in flames, and blazing oceans dash—  
Or birds in sweet repose his shades recede,  
Winds the still vale, and slopes the velvet mead,  
On the pale stream in expiring Zephyrs sink,  
And moonlight sleeps upon its hoary brink."

Anna Seward, the friend of Dr. Darwin, too, wrote a somewhat long poetical address to Wright, on the portrait of her father, the Rev. J. Seward, of Eyam, which he had painted.

In the Summer of 1793, Wright and his family went to Bootle, near Liverpool, his friend, Mr. T. M. Tate, of Liverpool, spending most evenings with them, returning to Liverpool the next morning. Mr. Blundell, of Ince, about six miles from Bootle, having a collection of pictures which Wright was recommended to see, application was made for that purpose. The only conveyance at hand was a covered cart, often used upon such occasions, which being mentioned to Mr. Blundell, he replied, "he should be as glad to see Mr. Wright in a covered cart as in a coach and four." The party returned to Bootle highly delighted with their trip to Ince. When Wright had been about six weeks at Bootle, he received a letter from the Rev. T. Gisborne, who was then at the Lakes, in which he said, "he hoped the date would bring a blush upon his face for not having visited that fine and interesting country, and wished he would join him there." Wright and Mr. Tate immediately joined Mr. Gisborne at the Lakes, and spent a week in that beautiful district. After a sojourn of two months at Bootle, Wright returned to Derby, much invigorated by the trip to the Lakes and by the sea breezes. The following characteristic letter was written on his return from his visit to the Lakes—

"TO MR. WRIGHT, SURGEON, IRON GATE, DERBY.

"DEAR BROTHER—

"A few days after Romana wrote to her Cousin, we left the Post roads, and will account and apologize for our silence. We are now got safe and well to Liverpool, after having explored the most stupendous scenes I ever beheld, they are to the eye what Handel's Choruses are to the ear. The best parts of Derbyshire suffer much by the comparison; there it is beautiful on a small scale, here all is grandeur and magnificence—mountain piled on mountain, and tossed together in wilder forms than imagination can paint, or pen describe. To have done these tremendous scenes any justice, I sh<sup>d</sup> have visited them twenty years ago, when my mind and body were more vigorous. Weakness and giddy head are but ill befitted to traverse such a rude surface; however, the dangers are over without any mischief, not even a linchpin started from its place."

In 1794, he painted his last Vesuvius, a near view, with figures as high up the mountain as was safe during an eruption, which he considered to be the finest he had painted; this and two other pictures were the last he exhibited at the Royal Academy.

His last paintings were chiefly landscapes, from sketches taken whilst visiting the English Lakes, and are considered to be the best he ever painted.

It is singular, that at the present day the works of Wright are so little known by the general art admirers, although universally spoken of with favour by name. This is easily accounted for, by the fact of his living so very retired a life, and that his paintings were always bought by private buyers from the easel, and in most instances are still in the possession of the families who were the original purchasers. Such being the case, but few people of this generation are conversant with his best paintings.

In the Exhibition of 1862, Wright was indifferently represented. One of the London Daily Papers thus noticed his works—"Wright, of Derby—a name handed down with such marked respect—will disappoint, from the specimens here exhibited, of which the 'Forge,' well known from the engraving, a picture of firelight effect, and two landscapes, 'Ulswater,' and the 'Empress Julia at the Cave of Salerno,' are the most striking. The latter, though cold and ungenial in colour, have a simple grandeur of effect. The portraits of this artist shown here, are uninteresting in expression, and poor in colour."

Thanks to generous donors, the nation now possesses two good portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, one of the artist himself, and another of Dr. Darwin, both Derbyshire Worthies; and to the Picture Gallery at the South Kensington Museum, has lately been added the "Air Pump," through the munificence of Mr. Tyrrell (companion picture to the "Orrery"), both well known from Pether's mezzotints. This painting is in beautiful condition, and will not fail to give the beholder a good idea of his best manner of painting firelight subjects.

The following statistics, &c., are copied from an old MS. Book of Wright's, in which he entered most of his paintings, and in many cases also the name of the purchaser, and the price he obtained for them. It must be borne in mind, that the prices he received were considered a high price nearly a century ago, yet compared with the almost fabulous prices obtained by the first artists of the present day, how small do they appear. The highest price he obtained for a subject painting,

was for the Siege of Gibraltar, Mr. J. Milnes, £420. The highest price for a portrait, was for a Conversation Piece of Mr. and Mrs. Arkwright and their Little Girl (full), £126. Many of the portraits were painted for Three Guineas. The total amounts entered in the book are, for Subject Paintings, £10,191 ; and for Portraits, £5847. Total, £16,039. To these must be added a great many known not to have been entered at all, and about fifty Subject Paintings, and many Portraits which are entered, but to which no prices are affixed.

In drawing this memoir to a conclusion, I cannot do better than quote the words of one\* who knew the man himself, and who thus wrote—"In his person he was rather above the middle size, and when young, was esteemed a very handsome man ; his company was then much courted, on account of his pleasing vivacity and convivial habits ; his eyes were prominent and very expressive ; in his manners he was mild, unassuming, modest to an extreme, generous, and full of sensibility, with the perfect carriage of a gentleman ; honourable and punctual in all his transactions, he entertained the most utter contempt for every thing like meanness or illiberality ; and his good heart felt but too poignantly for the misconduct of others." \* \* \*

I shall conclude this account of Mr. Wright in his private capacity as a man, with observing, "that he repeatedly evinced much liberality, by giving valuable pictures to individuals among his private friends, or to persons to whom he thought himself obliged. In various instances, these gifts were manifestly disinterested ; and they were always conferred in a very pleasing manner, which declined rather than sought the expression of gratitude," as the following letter well illustrates—

Mr. Hayley to Mrs. Hayley.

..... "As I love to make you a sharer in every pleasing occurrence of my life, I cannot let a post depart without dispatching to you an account of a circumstance which has given me no little delight. Beridge last night committed a box to my care, declaring it contained something for me, but requesting that I would not open it till he arrived here to-day. After spending an agreeable morning at Hampstead, I met the dear Physician in Cavendish Square ; and while I was dressing, he displayed his skill as a carpenter, in opening the packing-case. When I came from my dressing-room to the dining-room, he surprised me with an exquisite picture of Virgil's Tomb, by Wright, putting into my hand a letter from that amiable artist, requesting my acceptance of this poetical scene, and added, that the splendid frame which contained it was the gift of Dr. Beridge."

I extract the following, being part of a letter written on the end of a pencil and wash sketch of St. Peter's at Rome, and Bridge and Tower of St. Angelo, in my possession, to some one in Derby, in the year 1774, when he was at Rome—

"The colour'd drawing I will do for you must be upon a larger scale, and sent by a friend, as I don't wish to do them as letters, but I presume the enclos'd sort as sketches of observation, or possibly to remove any doubt in regard to particular objects, as I take them as faithfully as I can, and shall do the others also. In the mean time I beg you will make no scruple in mentioning any particular objects that you wish, as I have justly every reason to have the greatest esteem for you, and having experienced your sincerity and friendship, I beg you will mention no more about the prices."

\* By J. L. Phillips, Esq., in the *Monthly Magazine*, Oct. 1797.

In the month of May, 1797, Wright became so ill that he took to his bed; about this time his nose bled to such a degree as to prevent his lying down, and from the feeble state he was in, he had not strength to hold up his head for long together. A broad ribbon was therefore tied to each side of the head of the bed, upon which he rested his chin, and this simple contrivance afforded him great relief. His sufferings, from a complication of diseases, were very great, and he gradually became weaker. His daughter Harriet attended him night and day during this his last illness, and on the afternoon of the 29th of August, 1797, he expressed his pleasure at having those around him he had always loved. About two hours before he died, his friend, Mr. Tate, of Liverpool, having come to Derby, was anxious to see him, and was admitted. Wright seemed pleased to see his old friend, though he could scarcely articulate, but he drew with his fingers upon the sheet, as if expressive of the pleasure they formerly enjoyed together in following that pursuit. He died in a house in Queen Street, Derby, near to St. Alkmund's Church, in which church he was buried, on September 1st, 1797, and the following inscription was placed on a tablet erected to his memory—

IN THE MIDDLE AISLE, OPPOSITE TO THIS PILLAR, ARE DEPOSITED  
THE REMAINS OF JOSEPH WRIGHT, ESQ.,  
PAINTER.

HE DIED AUGUST 29TH, 1797, IN THE 63RD YEAR OF HIS AGE.

His well earn'd Merit in his Works is shown,  
Where Taste and Genius mark him for their own.

In a future number of the "RELIQUARY" it is proposed to supplement the biographical notice of Wright, with a list of his principal works, with dates of their execution, taken from his private account books. As it would be very desirable to add to this list the names of the present owners of his paintings, it is hoped, that possessors of portraits or other pictures by "Wright of Derby," will kindly forward memoranda of them to the Editor.

### A BRIEF NOTICE OF WILLIAM CAPPS, OF STONY MIDDLETON.

BY PETER FURNESS.

A FAMILY of respectability and local note, of the name of Capps, formerly lived at Stony Middleton, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. So little is now known of their history, that the exact place of their residence in the village cannot with certainty be pointed out. Like the Findernes of Findern, their name is nearly forgotten, "and their place knoweth them no more." *Capps' Barn*, and *Capps' Closes*, however, still indicate a portion of their former possessions; these, with a few cherished traditions, relating to William Capps, the last inheritor of the name, and a fragment of his ruined monument, is all that is left to tell that he once resided in the place.

William Capps, who died a hundred and sixty-one years ago, village tradition informs us, was a man of herculean strength, combined with superior activity, dexterity, and courage; he excelled greatly as a

wrestler, and invariably vanquished and overthrew all comers. In these encounters he was never known to fall or to be thrown. He chiefly delighted in equestrian exercises, and the sports of the chase. Many dashing feats of his superior horsemanship are still remembered and related in the neighbourhood. These qualifications, joined to a generous disposition and genteel deportment, rendered him at the time a great favourite with all classes in the locality. He died a bachelor, at a mature age, and the small remnant of his once handsome monument bears the following quaint lines, which the writer is anxious may be preserved in the pages of the "RELIQUARY"—

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM CAPPS,  
GENTLEMAN,  
OF STONY MIDDLETON,  
WHO DYED JANUARY 24, 1703.

Death's Harbinger time with's surprizing wings,  
Summons poor Soules before th' Eternal King;  
Death with his dart, Time with his glass combines  
To bring poor mortal Soules to th' bar betimes.

Cheer up Dear Soules, These to your Spirits brings  
Blest Hallalujas to the King of Kings:

At his death the family became extinct. He was interred in the Nave of the Church at Stoney Middleton, and a mural monument was erected to his memory. It consisted of the slab from which the above inscription is copied, and above, in white marble, was a well executed effigy of Capps, on horseback, no doubt designed by the sculptor to convey to posterity an idea of his excellent horsemanship. The history of this monument is somewhat curious and interesting. Owing to its dilapidated and ruinous condition, the Nave of the Church was taken down and rebuilt in the years 1758-9. The monument of Capps was removed and placed on the outside wall in front of the new building. In a few years the action of the atmosphere disintegrated the statuary marble, and completely destroyed the effigy. The slab containing the inscription alone remained, affixed to the wall by strong iron cramps. When what is called a restoration of the church took place in 1861, the slab offended the taste of some one, and the last remnant of this once handsome and admired monument of the gallant, generous, and honoured Capps, was torn from the wall and cast on the ground, where it now lies, near the south-east angle of the church. Most probably it will be utilised, should any modern Vandal require a flagstone for his pigstye. It will doubtless, ere long, be clandestinely conveyed from the churchyard, and the destruction of the memorial erected to perpetuate the name of the last of the family of Capps will thus be effectually completed.

Surely such interesting memorials are worthy of better preservation, and ought to be treated with more respect.

The arms of Capps, are, *argent*, on a chevron between three trefoils slipped *sable*, an escallop of the first.

I shall be glad if any of the readers of the "RELIQUARY," through its pages, can afford any further information respecting the family of Capps, to which the subject of this brief notice belonged.

*Eyam.*

## NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF GREATRAKES. PART II.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL HAYMAN, B.A.

*(Concluded from page 96.)*

IN the absence or imperfect teaching of documents, the Student of Family History lapses at times into day-dreams. Vague, vain longings for personal communion with the men of other days, steal over him. He knows that, by an hour's intercourse with them, he could accumulate the varied information he anxiously desires to possess. For instance, the lines of descent, that to his own strained gaze seemed broken and perplexed, could be traced with accurate ease by these Patriarchs. Deeds, wills, and familiar epistles, after which he fruitlessly sighs, could be produced by them in rich abundance. Facts that he is now patiently endeavouring to amass, like grains of gold from the river-bed of Time, would come forth in gleaming array; and a friendly hand, placed in his own, would easily conduct him through what has become in the nineteenth century a labyrinth.

Fancies, like these, have flitted across my mind, as I sit down to bring my Greatrakes notes to a conclusion. Before me lies the transcript of a letter, penned in the reign of good Queen Anne; and might I but obtain the oral testimony of the Derbysbire squire, from whose hand and brain it emanated, my task were made an easy one. The writer was Adam Bagshaw, Senior, of Wormhill, a lineal descendant of the Edward Bagshaw and Elizabeth Greatrakes, mentioned in my former paper.\* Evidently he took an interest in their history, whose blood flowed in his veins; and it is equally evident, from his own statement, that he possessed the family lore, which for these papers would be invaluable. It is the early summer of 1708, and he is in London. He has been to the College of Arms, prosecuting inquiries; and he thus writes to one of his sons in the country—

"I could do a greate deal for Greatrix of Greatricks; and Bainbridge of Wormhill, I have heard my father often mention; and I have some writings of them at home. But that may be discoursed, when I come down. For, if it be not made out in my time, it will be harder to do it after."

After fondly desiring to participate in the promised "discourse," my first inquiry was naturally directed to the "writings" mentioned by Mr. Bagshaw. In this I was foiled, for they have not come into possession of the present representative of the family; nor are they, in all probability, now extant. The next step was to have a careful search made at the Herald's College for any registering of Arms or Pedigree in 1708, by Mr. Bagshaw; but here, likewise, was a disappointment. The accomplished and painstaking Lancaster Herald, to whom a copy of Mr. Bagshaw's letter was submitted, remarks on it—

\* The "RELIQUARY," No. XIV. page 82, October, 1863.

† Letter to Reuben Courtneil Greatorex, Esq., 18 August, 1863. I desire, *ad initio*, to offer Mr. Greatorex, whose line I shall trace in this paper presently, my marked thanks. He has placed unreservedly, at my disposal, the manuscript gleanings for the history of his family, made for him between 1856 and 1861, by Mr. Stephen Glover, the historian of Derbyshire. From these collections I have been enabled to add materially to the value of the present article.



ARMS OF GREATRAGES FAMILY.

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"In May, 1708, I find a search was made for the Arms and Pedigree of Bagshaw of Abney; and, later in the same month, I find an entry to the effect that a copy of the Pedigree of Bagshaw, of Abney, in Derbyshire, was issued from the Visitation of that county, made in 1664. But I cannot discover a trace of an inquiry about that period for Greatrix, &c.; and therefore I am inclined to think his [Adam Bagshaw's] application to the College had reference to his paternal family only."

With a prophetic anticipation of the difficulties in which the Great-rakes Pedigree is now involved, the contemporary of Queen Anne wrote, "If it be not made out in my time, it will be harder to do it after." The *fons et origo* of the race were, without question, at the hamlet whence they took their name—Great Rakes, *hodie* Great Rocks, in the Peak District, near Wormhill. Of this estate they appear to have been, in remote ages, the feudal lords. Hence came that scion which flourished in Ireland for more than two centuries and a-half, as described in my former paper. From the parent stem here, also, proceeded those numerous branches, about which I am now to write, and which I have discovered in more than twenty different localities in Derbyshire. It is assuring to be able to adduce the judgment of the late excellent Mr. Bateman, in confirmation of these assertions. "I have no doubt," he remarked to Mr. Glover,\* "the Irish Greatrakes and the Carsington, Callow, and other families in the Peak of that name, are descendants of the Great Rocks family." Some of these branches climbed high, attaining note and position; and some drooped lowly, almost to the earth itself. With all alike I shall try to deal impartially. The knightly device at the Tournament speaks seasonably—

"Cloth of gold! do not despise,  
If thou'rt joined with cloth of frieze.  
Cloth of frieze! be not too bold,  
If thou'rt matched with cloth of gold."

Of the antiquity of the Greatrakes family there is no dubiousness; yet, with my present information, I cannot go back much beyond four centuries. With a view to systematize my materials I shall group, in two or three chronological paragraphs, the oldest memoranda I possess; and then describe the different branches under their residences, throwing the names of these residences into an alphabetical order. My earliest document, auspiciously demonstrating that the Greatrakes race was of gentle blood, is of—

*The Fifteenth Century.*—In anno 12 Henry VI. (1433), the names of the Gentry of the County of Derby were returned to the King's Commissioners; † and in this patrician list appears—

"GRETRAX JOHN, *de Elton.*"

Living in the same century, if not the contemporary of the aforesaid John, was William Gretraks, of Wormhill. In the curious deed, already printed in this periodical, ‡ he appears as joint "fefe," with William Palfreyman, "of y<sup>e</sup> chapell of Wormhyll."

\* *Vide* extract from Mr. Glover's letter to Mr. R. C. Greatorex, bearing date 23 July, 1856, and given *infra*, page 231, under the title "Great Rocks."

† Return of the Names of the Gentry of Derbyshire, 12 Henry VI.

‡ No. IX. page 51, July, 1862.

Family notices become numerous in—

*The Sixteenth Century.*—About its commencement, Robert Greatrakes was of "Great Rakes;" and circa 1540, his daughter Elizabeth was married to Edward Bagshaw, as already stated. A generation later, lived at Carsington John "Gretrake," and at Hopton Robert "Gretrake;" about whom I shall presently speak when noticing those lines of the family. Yet later, flourished at Callow Anthony Greatrakes, from whom descended the musician, Thomas Greatorex. In 1592 (21 December) was baptized at Carsington, John, son of John Gretrake; and about the close of the century, Mary Greatrakes, the heiress of Hopton Hall, brought that estate as her dower to her husband, John Ferne.

Memoranda, in richer abundance (as might be expected), crowd in upon us in—

*The Seventeenth Century.* For, now, entries of the name in Parish Registers are multiplied. Tombstones give up their legends. Municipality-chests supply their precious illustrations. I do not here enlarge on these sources of knowledge; inasmuch as I shall immediately turn to their use. And such advantages are yet more fully developed, as we pass onward through the eighteenth century to that, in which, under Victoria's gentle sceptre, our own lot is happily cast.

I shall now classify alphabetically the Derbyshire homes of the Greatrakes family, supplying under each head all I know of the branch located there. This arrangement has recommended itself to me; because I have found it impracticable to ascertain the seniority, or otherwise, of the different houses. Neither can I, save conjecturally, trace their connexion with each other. I begin with—

#### ASHLEY-HAY.

[Ashley-hay is a township and village in the parish of Wirksworth, from which place it is distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It is on the river Ecclesbourne.]

In the early part of the last century there lived in the township of Ashley-Hay, in the parish of Wirksworth, John and William Greatorex, who appears to me to have been brothers.\* The older of the twain,

JOHN GREATOREX was born in 1719. He married Ann, daughter of .....; and by her, who died 24 August, 1784, ætate 64, he (dying, 13 Dec. 1766, ætate 47) had a son,

SAMUEL GREATOREX, of the Spout, Ashley-Hay, born in 1755; died 16 October, 1819, ætate 64, leaving a son,

BENJAMIN GREATOREX, of the Spout, Ashley-Hay, born in 1779; married Dorothy, daughter of ..... Rowland, and by her, who died 29 March, 1850, ætate 61, had issue,

I. Samuel Greatorex, born at Ashley-Hay; married Grace Smedley.

II. Joseph Greatorex, born in 1817; *d. unm.* 7 October, 1835, ætate 18.

III. Martha Greatorex, born in 1819; married to Thomas Brown, and died 2 June, 1838, ætate 19.

The other (a brother, as I take him, of John) was—

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Ashley-Hay, born in 1726. He married Mary [qu. Wain,

\* [Some interesting family papers, relating to the Greatorex's of this place, are still in the possession of one of the family, but unfortunately have not at present become available for the purposes of this paper.—ED. RELIQ.]

of Brassington]; and by her, who died 12 January, 1801, ætate 62, he (dying 23 June, 1801, ætate 75) had a son,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Ashley-Hay, born in 1762; married Mary, daughter of ..... He died 18 January, 1831, ætate 69. His widow died 16 February, 1833, ætate 63.

### BONSALL.

[Bonsall, the *Bunetshall* of Domesday, is an extensive parish in the midst of the important mining district of the Peak. It is three miles from Wirksworth, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  from Matlock-Bath.]

In this parish flourished a branch;\* but I am unable to trace its history. In the list of Freeholders, or Occupiers of above £50 per annum, in the county of Derby, in 1861, I find the name of "Anthony Greatorex," £50 freeholder. "Freehold house at Bonsall."

### CALLOW.

[Callow, the *Caldlow* of Domesday, is a village in the parish of Wirksworth. Half of the manor was given to the celebrated Dr. Sacheverell, by his relative the High Sheriff of Derbyshire, for preaching the Assize Sermon at Derby—one of the sermons on which he was attainted.]

"The most ancient family in the neighbourhood [of Callow]," writes Mr. Glover, 10 July, 1856, to Mr. R. C. Greatorex. "is of your name. They have been seated at Callow, in the parish of Wirksworth for five centuries, if not more, and are buried at Wirksworth...the mother church of an extensive district."

The earliest name in my list is that of

ANTHONY GREATRAKES, of Callow, who was born in the reign of Elizabeth circa, 1578. His son was,

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, who left two sons,

I. ANTHONY, his heir.

II. DANIEL, of whom hereafter.

The elder of these two sons,

ANTHONY GREATRAKES, of Callow, had issue (with others)

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, or GREATOREX, of Callow. He had a son,

DANIEL GREATOREX, of Callow, born in 1693; married Ann, daughter of —; and, by her who died 21 November, 1771, ætate 77, he (dying 17 June, 1778, ætate 85) had a son,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Callow, born in 1726; married Mary Bates, of Clifton, near Ashbourne; and by her, who died 12 March, 1812, ætate 95, he had issue:

I. DANIEL, of whom presently.

II. Thomas Greatorex, married to Mary Warrington, of Bentley. She died 7 June, 1822, ætate 52.

III. William Greatorex. He married Mary [qu. Wain.]

I. Mary Greatorex.

II. Anne Greatorex, died 2 February, 1821, ætate 65.

III. Lydia Greatorex, died 3 February, 1824, ætate 64.

IV. Elizabeth Greatorex.

He died 27 July, 1803, ætate 82. His eldest son,

DANIEL GREATOREX, of Callow, married Alice Dutton (or Dudson) of Carsington; by whom

I. Anthony Greatorex, of Kirk Ireton.

II. John Greatorex, of Wirksworth Moor.

III. Samuel Greatorex.

IV. Benjamin Greatorex.

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\* Letter of Stephen Glover to R. C. Greatorex, 6 August, 1860.

- I. Anne, married to John Dean, of Callow. She died in 1856, leaving issue.
- II. Sarah Greatorex.
- III. Lydia Greatorex.

I take up now the history of the younger son of the first William Greatrakes, of Callow. He was—

DANIEL GREATOREX, born *circa* 1638. He left, WILLIAM GREATOREX, whose son, DANIEL GREATOREX, was father of ANTHONY GREATOREX, of Riber Hall, Matlock, famous for his musical abilities, and especially for his performances on the violin. His son,

THOMAS GREATOREX\* was born at North Wingfield, Derbyshire, in 1758. His earliest instructor was his father, under whose fostering care his natural taste for music was rapidly developed. He removed to London in 1772, and became a pupil of Dr. Cooke, organist and master of the singing-boys at Westminster Abbey. In the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, Greatorex attended the oratorios which Lord Sandwich gave during Christmas at Hinchbrook; and there he derived the greatest advantage, not only from hearing Handel's music executed with precision and effect, but also from the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Bates, who conducted those performances. At the establishment of the Ancient Concert, in 1776, Greatorex assisted in the choruses, and continued a performer there until he was advised to try a northern air for the re-establishment of his health, and in 1780 he accepted the situation of organist of Carlisle Cathedral. Here, though the emoluments were small, he passed some of the happiest days of his life. However, in 1784, Greatorex resigned his situation at Carlisle, and went to Italy, where he studied vocal music, and received instructions in singing from Signor Santarelli, at Rome. He also made a considerable stay at Naples, Florence, and Venice; and visited, on his return, Bologna, Pisa, Leghorn, Padua, Verona, Vicenza, Mantua, Parma, Milan, and Genoa, entering Switzerland by Mount St. Gothard, and passing down the Rhone to Cologne; whence he returned to England, through the Netherlands and Holland, at the end of the year 1788. He now established himself in London, and soon had his time fully occupied as a teacher of singing. In 1793, on the resignation of Mr. Bates as conductor of the Ancient Concert, the directors appointed Mr. Greatorex to that distinguished situation.

His pursuits were not altogether confined to music. He was a mathematician. He was much attached to astronomy, and possessed several valuable telescopes. Mr. Greatorex was a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. He died in July, 1831, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

### CARSINGTON.

[A mining parish in the High Peak, lies 2 miles from Wirksworth and 7 miles from Ashborne.]

For this account of the Carsington branch, I am greatly indebted to the MSS. of Mr. Glover. His attention was particularly directed to this locality; because here was established the line, from which Mr. Reuben Courtneil Greatorex is come. The Carsington Parish Register, is contained in seven volumes—

Book	I.	A.D. 1592 to 1653.
	II.	" 1653 to 1688.
	III.	" 1688 to 1719.
	IV.	" 1719 to 1757.
	V.	" 1757 to 1788 [wanting.]
	VI.	" 1788 to 1813.
	VII.	" 1813 to the present time.

\* The chief portion of this memoir is derived from an article in *The British Cyclopædia of Biography*, Vol. I. page 862. London: 1837. I have, however, made in it sundry additions, omissions, and other alterations.

But long anterior to these records, the family were established at Carsington; and at the very opening of the Register, occur two Baptisms in different households—

"1592 John Gretrake, son of John Gretrake and Prudence his wife, bapt. 21 Dec.  
1601[-02] Richard Gretrake, son of Robert Gretrake of Hopton, bapt. Jan<sup>y</sup> 10."

There is a silence about the family, for a whole century. After this, the name re-appears in the Register, with frequency—

- "1703 William, son of William Greateorex, husbandman, and Letice his wife, bapt. Nov. 30.  
17... Mary, dau<sup>r</sup> to William Gretorex, farmer, and Letice his wife, bapt. April 14.  
1730 Samuel Smith and Mary Greterex, married April 29.  
1735 William, son of Joseph & Alice Geterex, bapt. March 27.  
1738 Joseph, son of Joseph & Alice Geterex, bapt. 26 Oct.  
1750 Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Geterex, bapt. Mar. 15.  
1750 Letice Geterex, of Hopton, bur. Aug. 4.  
1753 Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Geterex, bur. May 6.  
1753 Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Geterex, bapt. June 27.  
1755 Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> of Richard & Mary Geterex, bapt. Oct. 11.  
1756 William Geterex, of Hopton, bur. April 18.  
1756 William Tipper, of Carsington & Elizabeth Greateorex, of Wirksworth, marr. 12 May.  
1787 Sophia, dau<sup>r</sup> of William & Thomasine Geterex, born May 2, bapt. May 11.  
1759 Robert, the son of William & Thomasine Greterex, bapt. Aug. 2.  
1760 William, the son of William & Mary Geterex, bapt. April 6.  
1761 Hannah, dau<sup>r</sup> of William & Thomasine Geterex, bapt. May 24.  
1762 Sophia, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] William & Thomasine Geterex, bur. June 9.  
1763 Ales [Alice] Greatrakes, dau<sup>r</sup> of William Greatrakes, of Hopton, bapt. July 3.  
1764 Anthony, son of Richard Greatrakes, of Carsington, bapt. March 23.  
1765 Joseph, son of Richard Greatrakes, of Carsington, bapt. [ ]  
1766 William, son of William Greatrakes, of Hopton, bapt. Sept. 1.  
1768 George, son of Richard Greatrakes, [of] Carsington, bapt. Sept. 20.  
1774 John Valence, of Kniveton, & Elizabeth Greateorex, marr. Oct<sup>r</sup> 3.  
1782 Alice Greateorex, of Hopton, widow, bur. Aug. 11.  
1783 Ann, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas Gretorex & Mary his wife, bapt. Nov. 2, 1783, bur. Jan. 25, 1784.  
1783 Thomazin, wife of William Greateorex, of Hopton, bur. Nov. 12.  
1785 Thomas, son of William Gretorex, of Hopton, bapt. 18 May.  
1785 John, son [of] Thomas & Mary Gretorex, bapt. 23 Dec.  
1788 Benjamin, son of William and Sarah Gretorex, of Hopton, bapt. Jan. 14, bur. Feb. 24, 1789.  
1789 Stephen, son of William & Sarah Greateorex, of Hopton, bapt. Aug. 26.  
1790 Lydia, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Robert & Frances Greateorex, bapt. March 30.  
1791 Hannah, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas & Mary Greateorex, bapt. Feb. 1.  
1792 Benjamin, son of William & Sarah Greateorex, of Hopton, bapt. Jan. 5, bur. 15, 1794.  
1792 Richard Greateorex, bur. Jan. 8, aged 82.  
1792 Joseph Beardsley & Dorothy Greateorex, marr. 26 March.  
1792 Mary, wife of Richard Greateorex, buried June 24, aged 65.  
1792 Joseph, son of Robert & Frances Greateorex, of Carsington, born 22 May, bapt. 22 Aug.  
1792 William Greateorex, of Hopton, bur. Dec. 16.  
1793 Timothy, son of William & Sarah Greateorex, of Hopton, born 13 July, 1793, bapt. 21 Aug.  
1793 Thomas, son of Thomas & Sarah Greateorex, of Carsington, bapt. 28 April.  
1794 Benjamin, son of William & Sarah Greateorex, of Hopton, bur. Jan. 15.  
1795 Joseph Greateorex & Ann Wesson, of Matlock, married 9 Feb.  
1795 Anthony Greateorex & Ellen Rowbottom of Wirksworth, married 29 April.  
1795 William, son of Thomas & Mary Greateorex, born July 12.  
1796 Mary, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Joseph & Ann Greateorex, of Carsington, born Feb. 1, bapt. 21st.  
1796 William, son of Anthony & Ellen Greateorex, born Aug. 22, bapt. Dec. 25.  
1798 Benjamin, son of Thomas & Mary Greateorex, born Jan. 30, bapt. May 23.  
1798 Joseph, son of Joseph & Ann Greateorex, born May 9, bapt. May 27.  
1801 Josiah, son of Joseph & Ann Greateorex, born April 4, bapt. April 26.

- " 1803 Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, born Dec. 31, 1802, bapt. June 5, 1803.  
 1803 Thomas Greatorex, aged 50, bur. Sept. 1, 1802.  
 1803 Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> of Mary Greatorex, widow, bur. 4 Nov.  
 1804 Francis, son of Joseph & Ann Greatorex, ba Nov. 30, 1803, bapt. Jan. 1, 1804.  
 1806 Martha, dau<sup>r</sup> of [of] Joseph and Ann Greatorex, born April 23, bapt. Aug. 17.  
 1808 William, son [of] Thomas Greatorex, of Carsington, born Jan 4, bapt. Jan. 31.  
 1809 Anna, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Joseph & Ann Greatorex, of Carsington, born Jan<sup>y</sup> 11, bapt. April 2.  
 1811 Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Joseph & Ann Greatorex, of Carsington, born Nov. 19, bapt. Dec. 29.  
 1812 Thomas, son [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Carsington, born April 27, bapt. May 18.  
 1813 Anthony, son [of] William & Hannah Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 29 Aug.  
 1814 Hannah, dau<sup>r</sup> of Joseph & Ann Greatorex (farmer), bapt. 18 Sept.  
 1815 George, son of Stephen & Hannah Greatorex, of Godfrey Hole, Hopton, bapt. Jan. 14, 1816.  
 1816 John, son [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Hopton, bapt. 26 May.  
 1816 Helen, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] William & Hannah Greatorex, bapt. Dec. 29.  
 1817 Thomas, son of Joseph & Ann Greatorex (farmer), bapt. Oct. 5.  
 1818 Harriett, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Joseph & Helen Greatorex, of Carsington, farmer, bapt. June 7.  
 1818 Stephen, son [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Hopton, labourer, bapt. Dec. 1.  
 1818 Jane, dau<sup>r</sup> of *do.* bapt. Dec. 1.  
 1820 John, son of William & Hannah Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 19 Nov.  
 1821 Matilda, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Joseph & Ann Greatorex, of Carsington, farmer, bapt. Jan. 8.  
 1821 Sarah, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Hopton, labourer, bapt. Feb. 18.  
 1823 Hannah, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Hopton, labourer, bapt. March 25.  
 1823 Timothy, son [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Hopton, labourer, bapt. March 25.  
 1823 Harriett, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] William & Hannah Greatorex, of Carsington, labourer, bapt. March 31.  
 1825 Mary, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] William & Hannah Greatorex, of Carsington, labourer, bapt. March 20.  
 1825 Hannah, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. April 10.  
 1825 Elizabeth, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Thomas & Mary Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. Sept. 18.  
 1827 Millicent, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Francis & Millicent Greatorex, bapt. 4 March.  
 1827 Richard, son of William & Hannah Greatorex, Carsington (farmer), bapt. 3 June.  
 1829 Martha, dau<sup>r</sup> of Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 8 March, and was buried 31 March following  
 1829 Henry, son [of] William & Hannah Greatorex, Carsington, bapt. 7 May.  
 1830 Samuel Nuttall, of Bradbourn & Mary Greatorex, of Carsington, marr. 25 Jan.  
 1830 Joseph, son [of] Francis & Millicent Greatorex, Carsington, bapt. 21 March.  
 1831 Mary Ann, dau<sup>r</sup> of John & Ann Greatorex, of Carsington (farmer), bapt. 30 Jan<sup>y</sup>.  
 1832 George Greatorex, of Carsington, bur. 21 August.  
 1832 Ann dau<sup>r</sup> of Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. Nov. 11.  
 1832 William, son of William & Hannah Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 23 Dec.  
 1833 Emma, dau<sup>r</sup> John & Ann Greatorex, of Carsington (farmer), bapt. 10 March.  
 1834 Ann, wife of William Greatorex, of Sherbourn Mill, bur. 28 Feb.  
 1834 Mary, dau<sup>r</sup> [of] Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 5 Oct.  
 1841 Thomas Greatorex, of Carsington, aged 56, bur. 9 Feb.  
 1843 Mary, widow of Thomas Greatorex, of Parwick, aged 77, bur. 31 Jan<sup>y</sup>.  
 1844 Thomas, son of Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 31 March.  
 1844 William Greatorex, of Carsington, aged 28, bur. 8 May.  
 1844 Joseph Greatorex, of Carsington, aged 79, bur. 18 Oct.  
 1845 Samuel Johnson & Harriet Greatorex, of Carsington, marr. 21 Jan<sup>y</sup>.  
 1846 Matilda, dau<sup>r</sup> of Francis & Millicent Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 30 April.  
 1849 Henry James, son of John & Ellen Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 19 Aug.  
 1851 Anthony, son of John & Ellen Greatorex, of Carsington, bapt. 26 Oct.  
 1852 Isabella, dau<sup>r</sup> of Francis & Millicent Greatorex (farmer), bapt. 26 December.  
 1853 Henry James, son of John & Ellen Greatorex, bur. 12 March.

- "1853 Anthony, son of John & Ellen Greatorrex, bur. 20 March.
- 1854 William, son of John & Ellen Greatorrex, of Carsington, bapt. 19 Feb.
- 1855 Anthony Spencer & Hannah, dau. of William Greatorrex, marr. 14 March.
- 1856 Hannah Greatorrex, aged 17 years, bur. 12 Feb.
- 1856 Mary, dau. of John & Ellen Greatorrex, bapt. July 6
- 1859 Richard, son of John & Ellen Greatorrex, bapt. April 10.

The foregoing Family Annals are my chief authority for the descents following—

RICHARD GREATORREX, of Carsington, was born in 1710. He was the youngest son of William Greatrakes, or Greatorrex, of Hopton (of whom I shall speak under the word "Hopton"). He married 16 May, 1747, Mary, dau. of — Allen; and by her, who was buried at Carsington, 24 June, 1792, ætate 65, he had issue,

- I. Thomas Greatorrex, bapt. 15 March, 1754; buried 6 May, 1753.
- II. THOMAS, whom I follow.
- III. Anthony G., of Carsington, bapt. 28 March, 1764; married, 29 April, 1795, Ellen Rowbottom, of Wirksworth; and by her, who was buried 10 March, 1824, ætate 68, had a son,

William G., of Carsington, born 22 August, and bapt. 25 Dec. 1796. He married, 6 May, 1813, Hannah Horobin, and had issue,

- 1. Anthony G., bapt. 29 August, 1813; married, 27 May, 1839, Mary, daughter of Isaac Doncaster.
- 2. William G., buried 4 October, 1815, aged six months.
- 3. John G., bapt. 19 November, 1820.
- 4. Richard G., bapt. 3 June, 1827.
- 5. Henry G., bapt. 7 May, 1829.
- 6. William G., bapt. 25 December, 1832.
- 1. Helen G., bapt. 29 Dec. 1816.
- 2. Harriet G., bapt. 31 March, 1823; married, 21 January, 1845, to Samuel Johnson.
- 3. Mary, bapt. 20 March, 1825.

Mr. Anthony Greatorrex was buried at Carsington, 29 May, 1821, ætate 57.

- IV. George G., of Carsington, bapt. 29 Sept. 1798; buried at Carsington, 21 August, 1832.
- V. JOSEPH, of whom presently.
- VI. Elizabeth, bapt. 11 October, 1755; married, 3 October, 1774, to John Valence, of Kniveton.

Mr. Richard Greatorrex was buried at Carsington, 8 January, 1792, ætat 82. His second son,

THOMAS GREATORREX, of Carsington, bapt. 27 June, 1753; married, 23 April, 1783, Mary Ferne, of Carsington (who was descended from the Fernes of Hognaston and Hopton Hall), and had issue,

- I. John G., } both of Parwick, and of whom mention will be made under that
- II. Thomas G. } title.
- III. WILLIAM, whose line I follow.
- IV. Benjamin, born 30 January, and bapt. 28 May, 1798.
- I. Ann, bapt. 2 Nov. 1783; buried 25 January, 1784:
- II. Hannah, bapt. 1 February, 1791.
- III. Elizabeth, born 31 December, 1802, bapt. 5 June, 1803, and buried at Carsington, 4 November, 1803.

Mr Thomas Greatorrex was buried at Carsington, 1 September, 1803. His widow survived him for the lengthened period of forty years. Their tombstone is thus inscribed—

"Here lieth the Body of Thomas Greatorrex, who departed this life 29 August, 1803. Also, Mary his wife, who departed this life 27 January, 1843, aged 77."

The third son of Thomas and Mary Greatorrex was—

WILLIAM GREATORREX, who was born 12 July, 1795. He married Susannah, daughter of — Courtnell, of Hants; by whom,

- I. REUBEN-COURTNELL GREATORREX, Esq., of 5, Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
- II. Daniel Greatorrex, in holy orders, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Dock Street, White-chapel, London.

I now take up the history of the fifth son of Richard Greatorox, of Carsington, and of his wife Mary Allen—

JOSEPH GREATOROX, of Carsington, born in 1765; married, 9 February, 1795, Ann Wesson, of Matlock, and had issue,

- I. Joseph G., born 9 May, and bapt. 27 May, 1798.
- II. Josiah G., born 4 April, and bapt. 26 April, 1801. Probably of Winstler (*to which refer*)
- III. Francis G., born 30 November, 1803, and bapt. 1 January, 1804. He married in March, 1824, Millicent, daughter of Thomas Hall, of Middleton; by whom,
  1. Joshua, buried 11 April, 1825, aged 14 days.
  2. Joseph, bapt. 21 March, 1830.
  3. Joshua (2nd), born in 1838.
  4. Thomas, bapt. 31 March, 1844.
  1. Millicent, bapt. 4 March, 1827.
  2. Martha, bapt. 8 March, and buried 31 March, 1829.
  3. Hannah, bapt. 10 April, 1825, and buried 10 April, 1827.
  4. Anne, bapt. 3 November, 1832.
  5. Mary, bapt. 5 October, 1834: deceased.
  6. Hannah (2nd), born in 1839, and buried 12 February, 1856.
  7. Matilda, bapt. 30 April, 1848.
  8. Isabella, bapt. 26 December, 1850.

In the List of Freeholders of the County of Derby, in 1861, appears the name of "Francis Greatorox," £50 Freeholder, having land at Fir Tree Close, Carsington.

- IV. Thomas G., bapt. 5 October, 1817 [query, "of Darley."]
- I. Mary G., born 1 February, 1796; married 25th January, 1830, to Samuel Nuttall, of Bradbourn.
- II. Martha, born 28 April, bapt. 17 August 1806.
- III. Anna, born 11 Jan'y, bapt. 2 April, 1809.
- IV. Elizabeth, born 19 November, and bapt. 29 December, 1811.
- V. Hannah, bapt. 18 September, 1814; married, 14 March, 1855, to Anthony Spencer.
- VI. Matilda, bapt. 8 January, 1821.

Mr. Joseph Greatorox was buried at Carsington, where is his tombstone, with the following epitaph—

"Here lieth the Body of Joseph Greatorox, who departed this life 15 October, 1844, aged 79 years."

### CLAY CROSS.

[Clay Cross is a village principally supported by its coalpits, &c. It lies in the parish of North Wingfield, and is 5 miles from Chesterfield.]

In the list of Freeholders, or Occupiers of above £50 per annum, in the county of Derby, in the year 1861, appears—

"Henry Greatorox, £50 freeholder. Freehold house and garden at Clay Cross."

### DARLEY DALE.

[Darley Dale is a large parish lying midway between Matlock and Bakewell, in one of the finest valleys in the district. The churchyard is celebrated for having the largest yew tree known.]

In this village, a family of Greatorox has for many generations been established, and the descendants are still living there and in Derby.

### DERBY.

In the reign of Elizabeth, if not at an earlier period, a branch of the Family was established in the county town. I am indebted to the

Editor of "The Reliquary" for the following interesting excerpts from the Parish Registers of Derby—

## ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

- " 1601 July, Xpoferis Whittingham et Maria Greatorex, nup. 10 die.\*  
 1637 Greatraks. July 29.—Sep[ulta] Ellin, the wife of Robert Greatraks: ex peste.  
 " Greatraks. Aug. 12.—Sep[ulta] Mary Greatraks, servant: ex peste.  
 " Greatraks. Augt. 23.—Sep[ulta] the wife of Robert Greatraks, senr: ex peste.  
 1638 Greatraks. March 3.—Maria, d. of Rowlande Gr., baptized.  
 " Greatraks. Mar. 5.—Sep[ultus] Edward, son of Richard Gr.  
 1645 Greatraks. Dec. 17. Bap. Anne, d. of Robert Gr.  
 1663 May 12.—Sep[ulta] Mary, wife of Henry Greatrex.  
 1665 July 1.—Sep[ultus] Oulde Henry Greatrex.  
 1691 Decr. 11.—Sep[ultus] John, son of Joseph Greatrix.  
 " Decr. 23.—Sep[ulta] Ann, wife of Joseph Greatrix.  
 1690 Oct. 28.—Sep[ultus] Joseph Greatrix, Widdower."

## ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH.

- " 1676 Baptized Robert ye son of Joseph Gretriks, 20 January, 1676.  
 1677 Baptized Richard, ye son of Mr. Gretriks, November 19.  
 1679 Buried Richard, ye son of Mr. Gretricks, August 13.  
 1679 Baptized William, the son of Mr. Greatrix, Sept. 13.  
 1682 Baptized Joseph, the son of Joseph Greatrix, July 6.  
 1730 Aug 16.—Married Tho<sup>c</sup>Cockeram and Catherine Greatorex, both of Mackworth.  
 1758 February 24.—Baptized Samuel, the son of Henry Greatorex and Martha his wife.  
 1760 March 5.—Baptized Henry, the son of Henry Greatorex and Martha his wife.  
 1762 Nov. 21.—Baptized John, of Henry and Martha Greatorex.  
 1763 March 18th.—Baptized John, son of Henry and Martha Greatrix.  
 1763 August 7.—Buried John. son of Henry and Martha Greatrix.  
 1778 December 11.—Baptized Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Esther Greatrix.  
 1779 April 2.—Buried Benjamin, son of Benjamin & Esther Greatorex.  
 1785 Feb. 10.—Baptized Robert, son of Benjamin and Esther Greatorex.  
 1793 March 17.—Buried Esther, wife Benjamin Greatorex.  
 1794 Oct. 12.—Married Joseph Greatorex and Ann Bullock.

## ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

- " 1664 Robert Greatrike, of Quarn, was buried the 20th of June.  
 1683 Sepult. Joseph, the sonne of Joseph Greoatrix, May 6."

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Among other entries, the following occur in the registers of this parish—

- " 1598 Nup. Richus Gretrax et Maria Large, nup. 29 die Januarii.  
 1601 Bap Sara filia Richi. Gretrax, bap. 9 die Junius.  
 1602 Sep. Sara filia Richi. Gretrax, sepulta 10 die Julius.  
 1603 Bap. Samuel filius Richi Gretrax. bap. 24 die Junius.  
 1603 Bap. Samuel Gretrax, filius Gretr., bap. 29 die September.  
 1605 Bap. Maria filia Richardi Gretrax, bap. 14 die Aprilis.  
 1605 Sep. Maria filia Richi Gretraks, sep. 19 die Julius.  
 1606 Sep. Maria uxor Richi Greatrex, sep. 26 die September.  
 1609 November—Nup. Richardus Greatrex et Maria Babingtō. Novembris sexto.  
 1609-10 January—Nup. Robtus Greatrex et Alicia Stensō. Ja. 22 die.  
 1610-11 February—Bap. Maria filia Richi Greatrex, bap. 3 die.  
 1617 Bap. Richardus Greatrex filius Richi, bap. 3 die Augusti.  
 1619 Jana filia Ricardi Greatrex, bapt. 18 die Martii.  
 1622 Rebecca filia Ricardi Greatrix, bapt. 24 die Martii.  
 1641 B. Henricus fil Johne Gretrax, bap. eodem die (Feb. 27.)  
 1646 Daniel fil Johannes et Dorothee Gretrax, bap. Mar. 15.

\* Several entries of the births of the children of these two occur in S. Peter's Register.

- " 1654 Bap. Dorothy filia John Greatrex, March 22.  
 1656 Bap. Ellin filia John Greatrex, Novemb<sup>r</sup> 13.  
 1659 Sep. Dorothy, the wife of John Greatrakes, Decem. 17.  
 1663 Bap. Johannes filius Henrici Greatrix, bap. 22 die Januarii.  
 1667 Nup. Henricus Radman et Maria Greateorix, nup. Apud Normanton, 26 die Julii.  
 1668 Sep. Daniellus filius Johannis Greateorix, Sep. 28 die Maii.  
 1673 Sep. Sara uxor Henricus Greateorix, sepultus decimo die Januarii.

In 1675, John Greateorix was one of the Guardians of St. Peter's parish.

- 1676 Sep. Rutha uxor Johanni Greateorix, sep vicesimo octavo die Septemb.

In 1677 and 1678, Henry Greateorix was one of the Guardians of St. Peter's Parish.

- 1689 Sep. Henricus Greateorix, sepult decimo quarto die Octob.  
 1690 Bap. Maria filia Johanni et — Greateorix, bapt. decimo sexto die Octobris.  
 1691 Bap. Henricus filius Daniel et Elizab Greateorix, decimo quarto die Januarii.  
 1692 Nup. Johannes Greateorix et Sara Greateorix, nupt. septimo die Novembris.  
 1692 Bap. Johannes filius Johannis et Marie Greateorix, bapt. vi mo Decembris.

In the year 1695, Johannes Greateorix was one of the Guardians of St. Peter's parish.

- 1695 Bap. Henricus filius Johannes et Mariæ Greateorix. Octavo die Octob.

In 1696, "Johannes Greateorix" was one of the Guardians of St. Peter's.

- 1698 Bapt. Samuel filius Johannis et Mariæ Greateorix. 29<sup>o</sup> die Decemb.  
 1701 Bapt. Sara filia Johannis et Mariæ Greateorix. Tricesimo die Augusti.  
 1704 Nupt. Gulielmus Coxon de Ambaston et Dorothe Greateorix. 1<sup>mo</sup> die Dec.  
 1715 Bapt. Samuel fil Johannis et Annæ Greateorix. 10<sup>mo</sup> die Junij.  
 1718-19 Bapt. Sara fil Johannis et Annæ Greateorix. 9<sup>o</sup> die Februarij.  
 1721 Bapt. Anna fil Johannis et Annæ Greateorix. 22<sup>do</sup> die Aprilis.  
 1724 Sepult Johannes Greateorix. 8<sup>o</sup> die Decembris."

#### ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

In 1666, Thomas Bainskin and Henry Greateorix were the Churchwardens and Overseers of this parish. In 1675, April 5, Henry Greateorix subscribed his name, as being present at the Parochial Meeting for the election of Churchwardens.

JOSEPH GREATOREX, of the Hopton line (*to which refer*), settled at Derby. He was born in 1770. He married Elizabeth Wheeldon, of Ilam; and by her, who died 23 March, 1845, ætate 74, had issue:

- I. WILLIAM G., of whom presently.
- II. Joseph G., of Derby, died unmarried in 1854.
- III. Edward G.
- I. Eliza G. II. Anne G. III. Emma G.

He died at Derby, 28 August, 1827, ætate 57, and was buried in the Unitarian Cemetery. His eldest son,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Derby, married at Wirksworth, 7 November, 1826, Eliza, daughter of George Roberts, of Darley Dale; by whom,

- I. THOMAS G., of Derby, married Harriet, daughter of Matthew Marples, and had,

1. William G. 2. Eliza G.

- II. William G.
- III. Frederick G.
- IV. John G.
- V. Emma G.

In the List of Freeholders, or Occupiers of above £50 per annum in the county of Derby, in the year 1861, I find the following names:

" Greateorex, William Greateorex, Thomas Greateorex, Jeremiah Greateorex, John Greateorex, Robert Greateorex, William Greateorex, William	} Derby."
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There are at the present time (1864), several families of the name of Greateorex resident in Derby, some of whom are respectable shopkeepers.

### ELTON.

[Elton is a parochial chapelry of Youlgreave, from which place it is distant 2½ miles, and from Winster 1½ miles.]

Among the names of the Gentry of the county of Derby, returned to the Commissioners 12 Henry VI., (1433), is that of — "*Gretrax John, de Elton.*" I am unable to trace his descendants, if there were any.

### GREAT ROCKS.

[Great Rocks is a hamlet in the parochial chapelry of Wormhill and parish of Tideswell, in the High Peak. At Tunstead, near this place, James Brindley, the engineer, was born.]

I am not aware that any representatives of the name are now to be found in this hamlet; yet I may not pass unmentioned the locality, where the Family's founders were cradled. Their broad lands in this district have long since gone into the tenure of others. As regards recent (would that I could write, "present") ownership, I subjoin a paragraph, that will be read with melancholy interest.

Mr. Glover writes, 28 July, 1856, to Mr. R. C. Greateorex:

"Last week I was with my friend, Mr. Bateman, of Lombardale Hall, whose grandfather purchased the Great Rocks Estate in Wormhill, now one of the finest farms in England. As the family of Hope held the writings, he could not give me the information I required; but he said he had no doubt the Irish Greatrakes and the Carsington, Callow, and other families in the Peak of that name, are descendants of the Great Rocks family."

### HATTON.

[Hatton is a village in the parish of Marston-on-Dove, near Tutbury.]

Among Derbyshire Freeholders, in 1861, I find the name of William Greateorex, £50 freeholder, having land at Hatton. He was then living at Tutbury, Staffordshire.

### HEANOR.

[Heanor, a Market Town, lies 9 miles from Derby, on the Nottinghamshire side of the county.]

Benjamin Greateorex appears as a £50 freeholder, in 1861, by occupation of a Farm at Heanor.

### HOPTON.

[The township of Hopton adjoins that of Carsington, in the parish of Wirksworth, from which town it is distant 1½ miles.]

"The township of Hopton," writes Lysons,\* "adjoins the village of Carsington, about a mile and a-half from Wirksworth. A family, who were called De Hopton, from the place of their abode, had the chief landed property in Hopton as early as the reign of King John. William de Hopton, who lived in the reign of Edward II, left a daughter and heir, married to Nicholas de Rollesley. The heiress of Rollesley brought this estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Kniveton, from whom it passed successively to the families of Greatrakes, Ferne and Stuffin."

In what manner Hopton came from Sir William Kniveton to the family of Greatrakes, whether by marriage or purchase, I am unable to say. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, Robert Greatrakes was "of Hopton;" and he, probably, was its first possessor. His son Richard was baptized at Carsington (*see that name*), 10 January, 160½. This child must have died early; for Mary Greatrakes became heiress of Hopton Hall, and conveyed it by marriage into the Ferne family †

At the commencement of the eighteenth century, another branch was planted at Hopton by—

WILLIAM GREATOREX, who was born in 1664. He married Lettice, dau. of —; and by her, who was buried at Carsington, 4 August, 1750, had issue:

- I. WILLIAM G., of whom presently.
- II. JOSEPH G.
- III. Richard G., of Carsington, (*see that line*.)
- IV. Mary, bapt. 14 April, 17... , married 29 April, 1730, to Samuel Smith.

Mr. Greatorex was buried at Carsington, 18 April, 1756, where is his tombstone, having this inscription—

"In Memory of William Greatorex, who departed this life April 15, 1756, aged 92."

The eldest son,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Hopton, born 30 November, 1703. He married Thomasine, daughter of —. She was buried at Carsington, 12 November, 1783. Her tombstone bears this epitaph—

"Here lieth the Body of Timmison (*sic*) Greatorex, who departed this life, November 11th, 1783, aged 52."

Their children were,

- I. Robert G., bapt. 2 August, 1759; married Frances, dau. of — by whom,
  1. William G., bapt. 1 January, 1789.
  2. Joseph G., born 22 May, and bapt. 22 August, 1792, (qu.) married Helen, dau. of —, and had Harriet G., bapt. 7 June, 1818.
1. Lydia, bapt. 30 March, 1790.
2. Alice, born 21 May, 1791.

\* "Derbyshire," page 207, ed. 1817.

† This family was of remote antiquity. Hugh Ferne built the monastery of Ferne Church. William Ferne was slain regno Edward III., in a battle with the French. Sir James Ferne was bow-bearer to Henry V. in Normandy. Sir John Ferne, Knt. married Beatrice, daughter and heir of Walter Rochford. In the reign of Henry VIII., Thomas Ferne was of Hognaston. He had two sons, the younger of whom, John, married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Beresford, of Newton Grange. The elder son, Rowland Ferne, of Hognaston, died in 1598, leaving (along with a daughter, Mary Ferne, who became the wife of Anthony Lowe, of Aldersworthy), a son,

JOHN FERNE, of Hognaston, who was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Anthony Ferne, of Wirksworth. He married secondly, MARY, daughter and heir of GREATRAKES, of Hopton Hall. Of this second marriage, came a daughter,

MARY FERNE, heiress of her mother. She married John Stuffyn, of Sherbrooke, co. Derby, and brought with her Hopton Hall. Their son,

JOHN STUFFYN, of Sherbrooke and Hopton, sold Hopton Hall to Sir Philip Gell. Mr. Stuffyn died in 1696; and Sir Philip Gell in 1719.

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## II. WILLIAM G., of whom presently.

I. Sophia G., born 2 May, and bapt. 11 May, 1757. She was buried at Carsington, 9 June, 1762. Her tombstone is inscribed—

"Here lieth the Bodie of Sofia (*sic*) Greatorex, who departed this life, June 6th, 1762."

II. Hannah G., bapt. 24 May, 1761.

III. Alice G., bapt. 23 July, 1763.

Mr. William Greatorex was buried at Carsington, 16 December, 1792. His second son was,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Hopton, bapt. 1 September, 1766. He left a son, THOMAS GREATOREX, of Hopton, bapt. 18 May, 1785; who by his wife, Mary — had issue—

I. William G., born 4 January, and bapt. 31 January, 1808.

II. Thomas G., born 27 April, and bapt. 18 May, 1812; married in November, 1835, to Ann Boden, of Carsington.

III. JOHN G., of whom presently.

IV. Stephen G., bapt. 1 December, 1818.

V. Timothy G., bapt. 25 March; and married 13 April, 1823.

I. Jane G., bapt. 1 December, 1818. Buried 8 January, 1819.

II. Sarah G., bapt. 18 February, 1821.

III. Hannah G., bapt. 25 March; and buried 6 April, 1823.

IV. Elizabeth G., bapt. 18 December, 1825.

He was buried at Carsington, 9 February, 1841, *etate* 56. His third son, JOHN GREATOREX, bapt. 26 May, 1816. He married in October, 1848, Ellen Metham, of Hopton, by whom—

I. Henry James G., bapt. 18 August, 1849. Buried 12 March, 1853.

II. Anthony G., bapt. 26 October, 1851. Buried 20 March, 1853.

III. William G., bapt. 19 February, 1854.

IV. Richard G., bapt. 10 April, 1859.

I. Mary G., bapt. 6 July, 1856.

I now take up the history of the second son of William and Lettice Greatorex,

JOSEPH GREATOREX, of Hopton, born *circa* 1705. He married Alice —. She was buried at Carsington, 11 August, 1783. Her tombstone is inscribed—

"Here lieth the Body of Alice Greatorex, who departed this life, August 9th, 1782, aged 71 years."

Their two sons were,

I. WILLIAM G.

II. Joseph G., of Hopton, bapt. 26 September, 1738; who had issue,

1. Robert G., who had three wives—the last a Morton, of Duffield, where he lies buried.

2. Joseph G., of Hopton and Derby (*see the Derby line.*)

3. William G., died at Ashbourn.

4. John G.

Mr. Joseph Greatorex predeceased his wife. His elder son, WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Hopton, bapt. 27 March, 1735. He married Mary —, and left a son,

WILLIAM GREATOREX, of Hopton, bapt. 6 April, 1760. He married Sarah —; and by her, who was buried 22 May, 1825, *etate* 66, he had issue,

I. Benjamin G., bapt. 14 January; and buried 24 February, 1789.

II. Stephen G., of Godfrey-hole, Hopton, bapt. 26 August, 1789. He married Hannah —, by whom,

1. George G., bapt. 14 January, 1816.

2. Elizabeth G., bapt. 28 November, 1813.

III. Benjamin G., bapt. 5 January, 1792. Buried 15 January, 1794.

IV. Timothy G., born 18 July, and bapt. 21 August, 1793.

## KIRK IRETON.

[A parish 7 miles from Ashborne and 3 from Wirksworth.]

In 1856, Anthony Greatorex, of the Callow line (*to which refer*) was

resident here. In 1861, among the list of £50 Freeholders, in the county of Derby, was William Greatorex, holding freehold-land, with a corn-mill, at Kirk Ireton.

#### KNIVETON.

[A parish 3 miles from Ashborne.]

The Reverend Isaac Greatorex was Incumbent of Kniveton, from the year 1703 to 1723. [Glover's MS.]

#### MACKWORTH.

[A village about 2 miles from Derby. In it the fine old gateway of Mackworth Castle still stands.]

In Mackworth a family of the name of Greatorex was resident in 1730 (*vide* Derby Notes, St. Alkmund's Church).

#### MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH.

[A township in the parish of Wirksworth.]

In 1861, Vincent Greatorex was a £50 Freeholder, by right of freehold houses at Middleton.

#### MORTON.

[Morton is a parish lying about 8 miles from Chesterfield.]

In 1861, Edmund Greatorex was a £50 Freeholder, as occupier of a Farm at Morton: as was Joseph Greatorex, by right of Haghouse Farm.

#### NORMANTON-BY-DERBY.

[Normanton, a chapelry of St. Peter's, Derby, is situated about 1½ miles from Derby. For an illustrated account of this place, and its destroyed church, see "The Reliquary," Vol. II. p. 1. *et seq.*]

A branch of the family of Greatrex resided in this village in the XVII. Century, as will be seen by reference to the Derby notes, under St. Peter's.

#### NORTH WINGFIELD.

[An extensive parish 5 miles from Chesterfield. Adjoining this parish are the splendid ruins of Wingfield Manor House.]

In 1758, was born at North Wingfield, Thomas Greatorex, the celebrated Professor of Music. He was of the Callow line, to which refer for his biography.

#### OAKERSIDE.

In 1861, William Greatorex and Job Greatorex were £50 Freeholders of the county of Derby, by right of freehold houses and lands at Oakerside.

#### PARWICH.

[A parochial chapelry of Ashborne, from which town it is distant 5 miles.]

The Parwich line proceeded from that of Carsington, (*to which refer*).

THOMAS GREATOROX, of Carsington, by his wife Mary Ferne had (with others) two sons, John and Thomas, who both settled at Parwich. The elder of these,

JOHN GREATOROX, of Parwich, was bapt. 26 December, 1785. He married, 9 April, 1828, Ann, daughter of — Wayn, of Wirksworth; by whom two daughters,

1. Mary Ann, bapt. 22 February, 1831.

2. Emma, bapt. 10 March, 1833.

The second son,

THOMAS GREATOROX, of Parwich, was bapt. 28 April, 1793. He married Mary—who (a widow) was buried at Carsington, 31 January, 1843.

Among the £50 freeholders of the county of Derby, in 1861, were

John Greatorex, of Parwich, and Samuel Greatorex, of Honey House, in the same parish.

#### QUARN OR QUORNDON.

[A village about 2 miles from Derby, and 1 from Kedleston.]

In 1664, 20 June, Robert Greatrike, of Quorn, was buried in the Churchyard of St. Michael's, Derby, (*refer to Derby notes.*)

#### WEST HALLAM.

[A parish  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Derby.]

This branch of the Family, in my judgment, proceeded from that settled in Derby. From the private collections of Sir Ralph Bigland, Garter,\* I derive the following descents. They were drawn up by Garter, in the year 1780.

THE REV. HENRY GREATOREX, of West Hallam; married Elizabeth, daughter of — by whom,

JOHN.

He lies buried at West Hallam. His son,

THE REV. JOHN GREATOREX, was Rector of West Hallam. He married Priscilla, daughter of John Lowe, of Derby, Esq.; and by her, who was buried at Derby, in 1765, setate 81, he had a son,

THE REV. JOHN DANIEL GREATOREX, of Merry Bower, co. Derby. He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Bright, of Chesterfield; and by her (who was living at Chesterfield, in 1779) he had issue.

I. Henry G., of London, born at Great Dolben, co. Leicester; unmarried in 1780.

I. Priscilla, who was married to George King, of Haverill, co. Suffolk. Both living in 1780, and had a son,  
George Greatorex King, born in January, 1780.

II. Elizabeth, who was married to Edward Lewington, of Sharpenhoe, co. Bedford. Both living in 1780.

He died in 1758, setate 38, and was buried at West Hallam.

#### WINSTER.

[A small Market Town 3 miles from Youlgreave.]

In 1861, Josiah Greatorex was a £50 freeholder of the county of Derby, in right of a Freehold House and Garden at Winster. He was perhaps the second son (by Ann Wesson) of Joseph Greatorex, of Carsington, (*to which refer*).

#### WIRKSWORTH.

[An important Market Town and the head of the Wapentake of that name.]

"There are numerous entries of this Family," writes Mr. Glover, "in the Wirksworth Register, but I have not had an opportunity of searching it." I, too, labour under this disadvantage. From the Carsington Register (page 224 *supra*) it appears that Elizabeth Greatorex, of Wirksworth, was married, 12 May, 1756, to William Tipper, of Carsington. William Greatorex was, in the year 1861, a £50 freeholder of the county of Derby, and held a Freehold House with Land at Wirksworth. About the same time, John Greatorex, of the Callow line (*to which refer*) was "of Wirksworth Moor."

#### WORMHILL.

[A chapelry in the parish of Tideswell.]

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\* Preserved in the College of Arms, London; and kindly communicated by Albert William Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

In the fifteenth century, as has been previously stated, William Gretraks and William Palfreyman were "sefees of y<sup>e</sup> chapell of Wormhyll." Mr. Sleigh, the historian of Leek, Staffordshire, took the kind trouble, in March, 1864, of searching the Wormhill Register; but failed in finding any entry of the name. Are we to conclude from this, that the Family removed from this place, at a date anterior to the commencement of Parish Registers?

### YOULGREAVE.

[A large mining village and parish 4 miles from Bakewell.]

A family of Greatrakes was resident in this village, and entries occur in the Parish Register, but of these unfortunately I have been unable to procure copies.

And now, for a few words on the Greatrakes' armorial bearings; ere I lay down my pen. On the shield of this ancient and worthy House, appear—

"Per pale *sable* and *gules*, three leopard's heads erased *or*, langued *azure*, spotted *sable*."

In the Harleian MSS, No. 2218, page 68, a like device is given. In additional MSS., No. 4815 (Crossley's Collections of Grants by the Office of Arms in Ireland) page 175, occurs the name of "Greatrakes," with the same shield. The same Arms are tricked, at various times, and by different Ulster Kings. They appear in the Funeral Certificates of William Greatrakes, in 1628; of Sir Edward Harris, the father-in-law of "The Stroker," in 1636; of "The Stroker" himself, in 1683;\* of Godolphin, and other personages. They are also described in Berry's "Cyclopædia of Heraldry," (where they are said to have been "confirmed by William Hawkins, Ulster King of Arms"), in Burke's "General Armorie," and similar publications; but they are not registered in the College of Arms, London, neither is the Family Pedigree entered in any Visitation of Derbyshire.

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\* As I was unable to introduce this document in my former paper, I here subjoin it. In *Funeral Certificates*, preserved in Ulster's Office, Dublin, Vol. X. page 111, is this last notice of "The Stroker"—

"Valentine Grestrakes departed this life the 28th day of Nov. [1682], at Affane, in the co. of Waterford, being first married to Ruth Godolphin, by whom he had issue William and Edmond. His 2nd wife was Alis Tillison, by whom he had no issue. And lies interred in Lismore Church, in the aforesaid County.

"I, William Grestrakes, return this Certificate to Richard Carney, Ulster King of Arms, his Office, this 3rd day of Nov. 1683."

For this extract I am indebted to my gifted and kind friend J. R. C. Atkins Davis, Esq., Surgeon of the Royal Artillery, whose attainments in genealogical pursuits are only equalled by the unselfish amiability with which he toils and thinks for others. By its means, I can correct an error in my former paper, relative to the burial-place of "The Stroker," which *was* Lismore, as he had enjoined in his last Will. Mr. Davis has taken the further trouble to copy the Shield of Arms, attached to the Certificate; and from his sketch, a *fac-simile* is given on Plate XXIII.

# EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WORMHILL, IN THE HIGH PEAK.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

WHEN we read that in the year 1320, John Wolfhurst, "held a house & lands in Wormhill by the service of chasing and taking all *wolves* which should come into the King's forest of the Peak," we can scarcely realise that from this same parish sprang the great founder of the canal system; and that now, instead of the plaintive blast of the hunter's horn, the fierce shriek of the locomotive, as she emerges from the gloomy tunnels of Litton and Chee Torr, startles the peaceful solitude of the surrounding hills and dales.

- 1674 Nicholas Bagshawe, clerke & schoole-master, for want of a better.  
March.—William Tomson, minister of this chapell.
- 1675 March 14.—*Imprimis*, Bap. Richard, son Mr. Adam Bagshawe.  
Alice Peake, the da. of — of Greatericke, was bap.
- 1677 Jan. 26.—James Bradshaw was m<sup>d</sup> of Tunsteed to Eliz<sup>th</sup> Bower of Hill.
- 1678 May 26.—M. Thomas Straford of Tunsteed & Anne Andrews of Hargatewall.
- 1680 Sept. 2.—B. Steven, son of Mr. Steven Gill of Denbye.
- 1682 Ap. 15. S. John Morewood, curate att Wormhill; and lyeth in Chelmorton chapell.
- 1682 June 18.—Richard Wilkson, minister of Wormehill, came.  
(Here are recorded at full length the "beareth-dayes of Nicholas Bagshawe of Wormhill children.")
- 1696 June 25.—M. Francis Needham of Foxlow & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Lomas of Haslinghouses, Hartington.
- 1701 July 6.—M. Rowland Morewood, of Fayrefield & An Massey, of Narrbury.
- 1711 Aug. 22.—S. Thomas Hambleton, of Wormhill paterfamilias.
- 1712 July 3.—M. Robert Bradshaw of Hill & Mary Trafford, of Tunsteid.
- 1714 April 9.—Roger Wilkson curat of Wormhill departed this life.  
May 7.—Robert Turnock, curate of Wormhill.
- 1715 Dec 15.—M. George Dakin & Rachael Pickford, of Chapel-in-le-Frith.
- 1720 May 1.—Joseph Foxlowe, curate of Wormhill, & brought his family on June 20th.
- „ March 20.—B. Esther, da. James & Suzannah Brindle de Tunstead (sister to the engineer?).
- 1724 Oct. 20.—M. Edward Markland, clerk, & Anne Hall, by Benj. Bardsley, curate of Tidswell, cum facultate.
- 1727 Nov. 12.—S. A vagrant woman.
- 1728 Johannes Goddard ad officium peragendum, &c. in capellâ de Wormhill constitutus, vicessimo primo die mensis Martii.
- 1732 Feb. 1.—M. Henry Seamatine & Sara Thornhill de Longstone.

- 1733 July 3.—M. John Osborne de Stockport, & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Farewell de Tidswell.  
 „ Aug. 12.—M. Robert Orme & Hanna Bateman de Bakewell.  
 1734 Oct. 17.—M. John Fell, of Addercliff, co. York, gent., & Alice Bagshawe, of Castleton.  
 1740 May 29.—M. Richard Finney of Ashford & Jane Brewhill.  
 1748 May 30.—M. John Hawath, of Manchester, Esq., & Mrs. Mary Bagshawe of Wormhill.  
 1749 Feb. 23.—M. John Beech of Tidswell, gent., & Mary Ridgway of Glossop.  
 1753 Feb. 1.—M. John Goddard, clerk & Mrs. Elizabeth Beech, of Tidswell.  
 1769 Feb. 1.—S. William Trafford of Sutton, in Cheshire.  
 1780 May 17.—G. Bossley, curate.  
 1786 Jan. 17.—B. William Lax, son Rev. Thos. Browne, of Wormhill.  
 1787 June 4.—B. Alice da. Robert Longstone of Upper-end.

## BRIEFS.

1690—Blackburne, 10d; Dec. 21, Bishop Lavington, 6d. 1691—April 20, Teignmouth and Shaldon, 2s. 11d.; May 31, Morpeth, 2s.; July 5, Thirsk, 10d.; Mountsorrell, 1s.; Nov. 1, Bealt, 2s. 4d. 1692—March 6, Oswestry, 9d.; April, Norwich, May 1, Havant, 1s.; Chagford, 1s. 11d.; July 24, Elseworth, 2s. 4d.; Sep. 18, Lambeth, 1s. 6d.; Ledbury, (damage £36,000) 1s.; Dec. 11, Sanckey, Lanc<sup>r</sup> 6d. 1693—Feb. 5, Widdington, North<sup>r</sup> 1s. 2d.; June 25, Churchill, 1s. 0½d.; Sep. 3, Heden in Holderness, 9d. 1694—Oct. 15, French-Protestants, 10s. 8d.; Dec., Yalding, 8d. 1695—May 14, Warwick, 7s. 6d.; June 9th, Nether-Haven and Fiddleton, 1s. 1d.; July 3, York, (£18,000) 4s. 6d.; Sep. 22, Grancester, Camb<sup>r</sup> 8d.; Oct. 6, Wrockardine, 9½d. 1696—Feb. 9, Gillingham, 6½d.; March 8, Holbeach, 1s. 0½d.; July 19, Broughton, Hants, 1s. 3d.; Sep. 6, St. Olave, Southwark, 1s. 9d.; Oct. 11, Streatham, Ely, 1s. 1d.; Dec. 6, Aby, Linc<sup>r</sup> 1s. 3d. 1697—June 15, Lancaster, 1s.; June 13, Drury-lane, fire, 2s. 1698—May 8, Lichfield, 2s. 6d.; Oct. 16, Cocker mouth, 1s. 6½d.; Dec. 10, Newbury, 1s. 10d. 1699—Jan. 8, Ninhead, Somerset, 10½d.; Feb. 26, Fire in Derby-court, Westminster, 11½d.; March 5, Shrewsbury fire, 1s.; Vaudois, 3000 French-Protestants fled, £1 13s. 11d. 1700—July 25, 300 captives taken by Turks, 4s.; Dec. 6, St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, 3s. 6d. 1701—March 31, Beccles, Suffolk, 2s. 1d.; April 27, Ely Minster, 2s. 4d.; June 8, Horsemonden, 1s. 4d.; July 20, Abbot's, or Paget's, Bromley, 1s. 10½d. 1702—April 26, Broughton, North<sup>r</sup> 2s.; Nov. 1, Ely, 2s. 0½d.; Dec. 13, Wye, 2s. 3d.; Dec. 30, Chepstow, 1s. 3½d. 1703—Feb. 28, Shutsford, 1s. 8d.; March 28, Congleton, flouds, 1s. 9d.; May 20, Monkes-Kerby, Warw<sup>k</sup> 2s. 6½d.; May 30, Faringdon, 2s. 2½d.; June 22, Shrewsbury, 2s. 6½d.; July 18, Fordinbridge, 3s.; Aug. 29, Spittle-hamlet, Stepney, 1s. 11d.; Sep. 26, Wrottesley, 2s. 0½d.; Dec. 9, Redford in y<sup>e</sup> Clay, 2s. 1704—March 26, Protestants, 10s. 8d.; April 23, Saint Giles, 1s. 7½d.; May 14, Wapping, 3s. 3½d.; Stockton and Stanton-Lacy, Salop, 2s. 8d.; Nov. 26<sup>th</sup>, Storme at Sea, 4s. 11½d. 1705—

Jan. 12, Great Massington, 1s. 9½d. ; Jan. 21, Stony Stratford, fire, 2s. 8d. ; April 8, Church Minshall, 2s. 4d. ; April 29, Southmolton, fire, (£2234 14s. 11d.) 1s. 6d. ; Oct. 28, All Saints' Church, Oxon, 2s. 7d. 1706—Jan., Kirk-Lindsey, 2s. 6d. ; March 3, Beverley, 2s. 1d. ; April 21, Meriden, 1s. 4d. ; May 12, Southwark-on-the-Bankside, fire, 2s. 0½d. ; Sep. 15, Bradmore, Notts., 1s. 9d. ; Sep. 22, Chatteris, 1s. 1d. ; Sep. 26, Morgan's-lane, Southwark, 1s. 0½d. ; Notts., 1s. 0½d. ; Dec. 22, Torrington, 1s. 4½d. 1707—June 14, Inniskilling, fire, £8166, 8s. 4½d. ; June 22, Broseley, Salop, 2s. 10d. ; June 29, Spilsby, 1s. 8½d. ; July 6, Little-Pont, Ely, 2s. ; July 13, Shireland, fire, £3505, 1s. 7½d. ; July 20, Northmarton, fire, £3465 2s. 11d. ; Northampton, 1s. 6d. ; Aug. 3, Hartly-green, 1s. 8½d. ; Oct. 26, Southam, £1454 15s., 1s. 9d. ; Nov. 2, Heavy-tree? 11d. ; Nov. 16, Oxford, 1s. 4d. ; Dec. 7, Woolmurst, Suffolk, fire, £583 11d. 1708—Jan. 18, Charles-street, 1s. 5d. ; Feb. 1, Shadwell, fire, £6137, 1s. 10½d. ; March, Protestant Church at Obervarmen, in y<sup>e</sup> Duchy of Berg, in Empire of Germany, 1s. ; May 23, Bewdley, 1s. 6d. ; June 6, Dursley, 1s. 10d. ; June, Lisburne, 31,770£ 2s. 6d. ; June, Great Yarmouth, 1s. 10½d. ; June 20, Trinrent? Somerset—July 4, Wincanton, 1s. ; July, Altonbury-cum-Weston, 1s. 6d. ; Nov. 14, Strand, fire, £17,880, 1s. 10½d. ; Dec. 12, Edinborough, 1s. 6d. 1709—May 29, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, 2s. 8½d. ; June 12, Harlow Church burned, in Essex, 2s. 7½d. ; June 19, Market Raysen, 2s. ; July 3, Holt-market, 2s. ; July 10, Llanwilling, 2s. 2d. ; Oct. 23, Stoak, Suffolk, fire, 2s. 4d. ; Nov. 6, Protestants in Mitton in Curland, in Livonia, 1s. 8d. ; Dec. 28, Distressed Protestants in palatinate, 12s. 2½d. 1710—May 28, Northfleet and Durant, 2s. 10d. ; July 2, Rotherillg, Surry, 1s. 6d. ; July 16, Chalyfont, 1s. 10d. ; Aug. 13, Ashton-super-Mercy, 2s. ; Stockton-upon-Tease Church, 2s. 10d. ; Oct. 15, Ensham, Oxon, 1s. 9d. 1711—April 1, Cardigan, 1s. 8d. ; April 8, Haughly, Suffolk, 1s. 6d. ; April 15, Twiford, 2s. 2d. ; April 29, Rotherhithe, 1s. 6d. ; July 8, Colchester, 1s. 7d. ; Aug. 9, Cockermouth Church, 1s. 9½d. ; Aug. 19, Wishaw, 1s. 5d. ; Sep. 2, Helensfield Church, 1s. 2½d. ; Oct. 14, Edinborough, 11d. 1712—Feb. 24, Long-Melford, 1s. 2d. ; March 9, Fadmore, 1s. 2d. ; April 22, Woolwich, 5s. 5½d. ; June 29, Little Brickhill, Bucks., 1s. 6d. ; July 13, Booth, Yorksh., 1s. ; Aug. 17, Charles Empson, 1s. 1d. ; Sep. 14, West Tilbury Church, 1s. 1d. ; Oct. 5, Adderley, Salop, 10½d. ; Oct. 18, Whitchurch, 3s. 11d. 1713—March 8, Rich<sup>d</sup> Salter, 1s. 3d. ; March 15, Ponsford, Somerset, 1s. ; St. Clement, Hasting, 1s. 3d. ; Overton-Sawry, 8d. ; June 9, Battlebridge, Southwark, 4s. ; Wm. Adams of Sheriff-Hales, for Oxen, &c. (£1108.) 1s. 10d. ; Aug. 2, Woodham-ferrys Church, Essex, 1s. 6d. ; Aug. 23, Rudgley and Wrexham-Abbot, 1s. ; Sep. 6, Warmingham-church, 1713 1s. 1d. ; Sep. 20, Southwell Minster, £3000 1s. 10d. ; Sep. 29, Burton Church, 2s. 1714—Jan. 14, Shipwash and Leighton, 1s. ; Quatford, Salop, 1s. ; March 14, St. Margret-at-Cliff, Kent, 10d. ; March 21, St. Mary-church, Devon, 9d. ; Blandford-forum, 3s. 2½d. ; Dorchester, 8d. 1720—Great Grimsby Church, 1s. 4d. ; Aug. 7, Paris-st., Exon, fire, 1s. 3d. ; July 13, Sufferers by thunder, hail, &c. in Coun. Staff<sup>n</sup> 7s. ; Aug. 28, Kingswood Church, 1s. 8d. ; Sep. 18,

Ingmanthorpe and Horton under Cannock, fire, 1s. 6d. 1721—Jan. 22, Oxted Church, 1s. 8d. ; March 5, St. Olave's Church, near York, 11d. ; May 14, Swaveset, Camb', fire, 1s. ; April 23, Burton, Cheshire, 1s. 8d. ; April 2, Shrawardine Church and Parsonage, 1s. 3d. ; Wycon-stoke? Hants., 1s. 7d.

#### NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN THE EARLIER REGISTERS.

Allsopp, Andrew, Dickson, Bancroft of Greatrocks, *Rosamond* Barker, Bennet of Greatrocks, Blackwall, Bore, Bowder, Bradshaw, Brelsford, Brindley, Buxstone, Cooke, Cottrell, Eely, Fearn, Fenton, Fletcher, Fox, Garsett or Garay, Goodwin, Jough or Jowl, Hadfield, Hays or Hague, Hardy of Litton, Hasleham, Henward, *Rowland* Heathcote, Hibbard of Pilsbury, Hill, Hoe, Hodgkinson, Holme or Hulme, Hoyle, Knott, Knowles of Hill, Kyerke of Gratricke, Longden, Lingard, Lyon, Malkin, Marchington, Merryman of Gratricke, Micooke, Middleton, Mitchell, Mottrom, Nall of Grindlow, Needham, Newbold, Oldfield of y<sup>e</sup> Mill-houses, Ollerenshaw, Olliver of Gratericke, Palfreyman of Meadow, Peake, Rawleigh of Dale-head, Redferne, Schoolefield of Hargatewall, Statham, Swindell, Taylor, Theakston, Thornell, Timm, Torr, Trafford of Greenfairfield, Truman, Vernon, Ward, *Annice* Warhurst, Watkin, Whildon, Wibbersley of Hargatewall, Wilson, Winterbotom, Wright.

*Thornbridge, Bakewell.*

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#### ANCIENT "IRISH BUTTER."

A CORRESPONDENT has forwarded an account of the discovery, some short time back, in Ireland, of a roll of butter, enclosed in a decayed fibrous substance. He says—"Whilst some turf cutters were engaged at work in Craigyarwarren Bog, on the Ballymena Estate, they found, about four feet below the surface, a roll of butter, which had no doubt been deposited there some centuries ago. It weighed over eight pounds, and is in a state of perfect preservation, but consolidated into a substance resembling cheese. It melts readily, and has all the essential qualities of tallow. When found, it was enveloped in a decayed fibrous wrapper, supposed to have been the bark of a tree. Butter of like description has been frequently discovered throughout the bogs in this part of the kingdom, and it is generally believed to have been hidden there by the owners on the approach of hostile clans, whose incursions for plunder were very frequent in the earlier ages."

# THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 169.)

## DERBY.

It is somewhat curious, that although the large number of thirty-six different tokens are known to have been issued in Derby between the years 1657 and 1671, as will be seen from the following list (and perhaps other new varieties may still "turn up") there is no "town piece," and only one which exhibits the arms of the borough. Most corporate towns in the kingdom had tokens struck by the Corporation, the Mayor, or some local dignitary, as, for instance, its neighbouring towns, Nottingham and Lichfield. The Nottingham one bore on its *obverse*, in five lines, the words—

*Nottingham half penny charged by ye Chamberlains. 1669,*

and on the *reverse*, the arms of the borough of Nottingham, without legend. The Lichfield one, which was octagonal, bore round its *reverse* the words—

TO SUPPLY THE POORES NEED,

and in the field, *The City of*. Round the *reverse* the continuation of the former legend—

IS CHARITY INDEED—1670,

and in the field, *Lichfield*. Derby, however, had no such token, the whole of the thirty-six examples known to have been struck, being issued by private individuals.

The following are the tokens, so far as known, belonging to this town. Some of these are unique, no other examples than those in my own collection being at present known. It will be seen, that the extracts from Parish Registers, and the other notices of issuers and their families, are very copious, and I have to express my obligations to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the different parishes, for the facilities they have so readily given me.



*Obverse*—RICHARD . BAKEWELL . OF . DARBY = In the field within the inner circle HIS

HALF

PENNY

1666.

*Reverse*—GOOD . MORROW . VALINTINE = Two Doves billing.

This token is a very remarkable one, and is the only one bearing the device of doves billing which has come under my notice. The birds are here, literally

"Cooing and billing,

Like Philip and Mary on a Shilling."

Richard Bakewell, the issuer of this token, was, it would seem from the entries in the Parish Registers of All Saints, Derby, a *Carrier*. The following entries relate to him and his family—

- 1661. May 22.—*Sep.* Widdow Bakewell.
- 1663. Aug. 16.—*Bap.* Mary, daughter of Richard Bakewell.
- 1666. Aug. 5.—*Bap.* Millicente, daughter of Richard Bakewell.
- 1667. Mar 2.—*Sep.* Mary, daughter of Richard Bakewell.
- 1668. Feb. 8.—*Sep.* Lidia, daughter of Richard Bakewell.
- 1670. June 26.—*Sep.* Henry, the sonne of Richard Bakewell.
- 1672. Feb. 28.—*Sep.* Richard Bakewell, Carier.

In the Parish Registers of St. Peter's, Derby, are the following, which show that there were two Richard Bakewells in Derby—

- 1632 Nup. Thomas Bakewell et Rachael Bennet, nup. Aug. 23.  
 1671 Bap. Abignell filia Richardi et Maria Bakewell, bap. 10 die Novembria.  
 1671 Sep. Abignell filia Richardi Bakewell, sep. 15 die Novembria.  
 1672 Bap. Maria filia Richardi et Maria Bakewell, bap. 15 die Decembria.  
 1677 Bap. Ricardus filius Ricardi et Maria Bakewell, bap. 28 die August.  
 1678 Sep. Gulielmus filius Richardi Bakewell, sep. visessimo die Aprilis.  
 1679 Bap. Willimus filius Richardi et Maria Bakewell, bap. ultimo die Novembria.  
 1689 Sep. Maria uxor Richardi Bakewell, sepult decimo sexto die Novemb.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Werburgh's, Derby, in 1702, occurs the entry—

Susanna Bakewell, Ld. of Coals when she was sick ... 0 7 6

From St. Werburgh's Register I extract the following—

1648. Mary, daughter of Thomas Bakewell, bap. 16 die.  
 1694. Mary, the daughter of Robt and Liddeah Bakewell, bap. March 11.

*Obverse*—JOHN . BANCROFT = Nine rolls of bread.

HIS

*Reverse*—IN . DARBY . 1667 = HALF

PENY

Of this token, I have not met with an example, and am therefore unable to engrave it, or give a fuller description. Judging by the "nine loaves of bread," one is naturally led to believe Bancroft to have been a baker. The Bakers Arms were a balance between three wheat sheaves, on a chief wavy an arm issuing from clouds, between two anchors, holding in the hand a balance. Bakers, on their tokens, also frequently used as a device a simple wheat sheaf.

Bancroft doubtless was of the same family as Thomas Bancroft, the famous poet, a native of Swarckstone, near Derby, whose "Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, Dedicated to two top-branches of Gentry; Sir Charles Sedley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esq.," printed in 1639, is now of excessive rarity. The Bancroft's were of Swarckstone, and branches were settled in Sinfen, Derby, and other places. The 12th of his Epigrams, is "An Epitaph on his Father and Mother, buried near together in Swarston Church—

Here lies a paire of peerlesse friends,  
 Whose goodness like a precious chaine  
 Adorn'd their soules in lives and ends:  
 Whom when detractiōs selfe would staine,  
 She drops her teares instead of gall,  
 And helps to mourne their Funerall."

Another of the Epigrams (No. 193), is "To his Brother, John Bancroft, deceased—

You sold your Land, the lightlier hence to goe  
 To forraigne coasts: (yet Fates would have it so)  
 Did ne're *New England* reach, but went with them  
 That journey towards *New Jerusalem*."

In the St. Peter's Register, Derby, which begins in 1558, entries to the Bancroft's commence from the earliest years. The family were partly of Normanton and partly of Derby, in St. Peter's parish. The following are some of the entries—

- 1602 Nup. Thomas Bancrofte et Fayth Maunsfield, nup. 8 die Julius.  
 1666 Bap. Johannes filius Johanni et Rebecca Bancrofte, bap. 16 die April.  
 1666 Nup. Johannes Bancroft et Maria Barrow, nup. 29 die Maii.  
 1671 Bap. Susana filia Johanni et Rebecca Bancroft, bap. 29 die Septembris.  
 1674 Bap. Isaac et Rebecca filii Johanni et Rebecca Bancroft, bap. primo die Aprilis.  
 1674 Sep. Isaac et Rebecca filii Johanni Bancroft, sep. nono die Aprilis.  
 1674 Sep. Susanna filia Johanni Bancroft, sep. visessimo septimo die Aprilis.  
 1675 Bap. Isaac filius Johanni et Rebecca Bancroft, bap. 14 die October.

In the Register of St. Werburgh's Parish, Derby, is the following interesting entry of the marriage of a member of the Bancroft family—

1656 William Owldershaw, of Weston-upon-Trent, and Margaret Bankroft, the daughter of Christopher Bankroft, of Aston, were marry'd before Homphry Yates, Justice of the Peace for the Burrow of Derby, upon the 27th day of June, 1656, and the witnesses for the marriage were Christopher Bankroft, of Aston, and George Gilbert, of Weston.

In the St. Alkmund's Parish Register is the following—

1752. July 25.—Married, Henry Bancroft, of the parish of Barrow, and Elizabeth Godesby, of Ingleby, in the parish of Foremark.

In December, 1736, a descendant of the issuer of this token, a baker, too, who probably then occupied the same premises in the Corn Market as had been occupied by him, had his premises on fire, as will be seen from the following paragraph—

1736. Dec. 16th.—“On Monday last, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the whole town was terribly alarmed by a sudden fire, which broke out in an outhouse belonging to one Mr. Bancroft, a baker in the Corn-Market, occasioned, as 'tis said, by a neighbour's brewhouse chimney taking fire, on the backside of which, in the said outhouse, was lodged a great quantity of hay, &c., which also taking fire, continued burning for some time, but by the ready assistance of the people, who flocked from all parts of the town, and a great supply of water, it was happily extinguished without any considerable damage. The neighbourhood was put in great confusion from the great danger of the place, which consisted of old thatched buildings, filled with hay, goss, and wood kids, &c. Several of them stripped their houses and were hurrying their goods away, fearing they should see the whole street in flames.”

There are still several families of the name resident in Derby.



*Obverse*—THOMAS . BEEBYE = In the field the Tallow Chandlers Arms, in a shield, within the inner circle.

HIS

*Reverse*—IN . DARBY . 1664 = HALF in the field within the inner circle.  
PENY

Beebye, the issuer of this token, was a tallow-chandler, and evidently belonged to St. Peter's parish. The following interesting extracts from the register of that parish refer to him—

- 1654 Sep. Thomas fill. Thomas Beeby, July 17.
- 1655 Bap. Thomas fill. Thomas Beebey, Febr. 24.
- 1658 Bap. Daniell fillia Thomas Beebey, Januarii 27.
- 1660 Bap. Luce fill Thomas Beeby, Maii 28.
- 1660 Sep. Daniell fill. Thomas Beeby, Septemb. 24.
- 1662 Bap. Benjamin & Rebeckah fillius & fillia Thomas Beeby, April 30.
- 1662 Sep. Judith, the wife of Thomas Beeby, April 30.
- 1663 Sep. Sara fillia Thomas Beebie, virgo, Sep. 9 die Julii.
- 1667 Nup. Thomas Beebey et Elizab. Brier, nupt. apud Normanton vicessimo die Junii.

There are families of the name of Beeby or Beebe still resident in Derby.

*Obverse*—GEORGE . BLAGRAVE . 1668 = Hand with Sceptre.

*Reverse*—IN . DERBY . HIS . HALF . PENY = A CROWN.

Of this token I have not met with an example, and therefore cannot engrave it, or give a fuller description. Blagrove was probably an Innkeeper, the devices referring to his sign, the “Crown and Sceptre.”

Two George Blagraves appear from the following entries in All Saints' Registers, to have been clerks of that parish, and doubtless the issuer of this token was the “George Blagrove, Clerk of All Saints” who was buried January 26, 1676.

1659. Oct. 29.—*Bap.* Katherine, daughter of George Blgrave.  
 1660. Aug. 21.—*Sep.* Oulde Widow Blgrave.  
 1661. July 24.—*Bap.* John, Sonne of George Blgrave  
 1676. Jan. 26.—*Sep.* George Blgrave, Clark of All Saints.  
 1681. Dec. 6.—*Sep.* Mary Blgrave, virgo.  
 1689. Ap. 2.—*Bap.* George, Sonne of John Blgrave.  
 1700. Oct. 23.—*Bap.* John Blgrave was elected Clarke of All Santes Church  
 in Darby.



*Obverse*—ANNE. BLOODWORTH. IN . DARBY = In the field the Cordwainers Arms, in a shield, with in the inner circle.

*Reverse*—SHOEMAKERS . ARMES . 1669 = <sup>her</sup>Half in the field within the inner circle.  
 Penny

The Cordwainers (Shoemakers) Arms are a chevron between three goats' heads erased. A single goat's head is also often used as a device by this trade. Mrs. Bloodworth undoubtedly was a "tapster," or "Ale Wife," and kept an Inn known as the "Cordwainers Arms," or as we should probably now call it, the "Three Goats," or "Three Goats' Heads."

It would seem that Anne Bloodworth, the issuer of this token, gave up her public-house, and took to the "Grocery line," for in the records of the Mercers' Company is the following entry in the year 1676—

"At y<sup>e</sup> Angell in Derby, April y<sup>e</sup> 6th, 1676, the Steward, Warden & Company of Mercers have received satisfacc from Anne Bloodworth, Widdow, & doe allow her y<sup>e</sup> Said Anne to keep A Shop & Sell Grocery wares during her life without any moles-  
 tacon or disturbanc from y<sup>e</sup> said Company, She y<sup>e</sup> said Ann paying two Shillings every Easter Tuesday towards making A Stock for y<sup>e</sup> said Compay & such assessmts as shee ought for such freedome & not to take any Apprentices to y<sup>e</sup> Damage of y<sup>e</sup> said Com-  
 pany & for Default of not observing this order this Contract to be void. Signed  
 Geo. Fletcher, Steward, Ino. Taylor, Fran. Marshall, Tho. Bott, William Parker,  
 Nath. Doughtye, Sam. Cheshire."

In St. Werburgh's Parish Register, Derby, is the following highly interesting entry of the marriage of one of this family, and also that of Ann Bloodworth—

Published, the intended marriage between Thomas Bludworth, the soone of Dorothy Bludworth, and Ann Pugsan, the daughter of George Pugsan, both of Saint Talkmunds parish, in Darby, the 4th, the 11th, and 18th days of March, 1654, in the church of Sent Warburge, after the morninge servyse, the congrega-  
 tion being present, and no objection agensit them.

1683. John Stone and Ann Bludworth, married Novem. 10.

The Bloodworths' appear to have belonged to St. Werburgh's Parish, and John Bloodworth, by his Will, the date of which is unknown, gave to the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Werburgh's, £100, to be laid out in purchasing land, the rents thereof to be disposed of as follows:—12*d.* every Sunday, in bread, to the poor of the parish; 2*s.* to the Churchwardens and 2*s.* to the Parish Clerk, for their pains; and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Minister of the Church, to preach a Sermon on the 5th of November, yearly, "in remembrance of the delivery of the nation from the hellish Gunpowder Plot;" and the residue of the said rents he directed to be laid out on that day in twopenny loaves of wheaten bread, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish by the Churchwardens and Overseers. By an indenture, dated 23rd of September, 1650, between the Mayor and the Burgesses of the Borough, and the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Werburgh's, it is recited, that the said Parishioners had paid unto the Mayor and Burgesses £100; and the Burgesses, in consideration thereof, granted to the parish a yearly rent-charge of £8, to issue out of two closes or grounds, enclosed in Derby,

called the Rayles and Darley Hill. The annual sum of £6 is still paid by the Corporation to a baker who supplies the bread, and pays 18s. 4d. to the Vicar of St. Werburgh's, and 2s. each to the Churchwardens and Clerk. The Wardens hand their moiety to the Sexton. The 134 loaves furnished by the baker, are distributed according to the trust.

In the Churchwardens' Books of St. Werburgh's, I find the following memorandum relating to this charity in 1668—

"Mr. Bludworthes is in Breed upon the 5th November."

From the same book, which shows that the family were connected with the parish at a later date, I quote the following—

1702. Paid Mr. Bloodworth for his Rent..... £2 : 15 : 0

In All Saints' Parish Register the following entry occurs—

1661. Nov. 20.—Bap. Samuel, Sonne of Richard Bloodworth.

In St. Michael's Register is the following curious entry, May 15, 1672—

"At a Parish Meeting held the day and year aforesaid, it is ordered and agreed, that Joseph Parker, Mr. Richard Bloodworth, Mr. George Blackwall, and Mr. John Litchford, or any three of them, shall treat and agree with Mr. Geo: Oldfield, of Nottingham, for to cast the two little bells which are now broken, and what they do agree upon the Parish will confirm."

In St. Werburgh's Parish Register are the following—

- 1632. Baptized, Mary, the daughter of Thomas Bloodworth, January 25.
- 1654. Married, Thomas Blodworth and Ann Pogson, his wife, March 28.
- 1656. Buried, George, the son of Thomas Blodworth, August 1.
- 1657. Baptized, George, the sonne of Thomas Bloodworth, July the 12.
- 1659. Baptized, Thomas, the son of Thomas Bloodworth, March 11.
- 1665. Baptized, Anne, the daughter of Thomas Bloodworth, May the 27.
- 1669. Buried, Thomas Bloodworth, May 16.

In St. Alkmund's Register the following occurs—

1726. May 1.—Buried Anne Bloodworth.

In St. Peter's Register are the following—

- 1618. Nup. Richardus Bludworth et Anna Burne nup. 20 die Januarii.
- 1639. Sep. Margareta uxor Antonii Bludworth sep. Aug. 17.

In 1702, Joseph Bloodworth was Mayor of Derby.

In 1768 the name of John Bloodworth occurs as one of the Trustees for the sale of Nun's Green.



*Obverse*—THOMAS . BROOKS = In the field, within the inner circle, a hat and feather.

HIS

*Reverse*—IN . DARB . 1668 = In the field HALF within the inner circle.

PENY

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The issuer of this token was, it would appear, a Felt-maker, and it will be seen that the hat represented on his token is a fine jaunty-looking cavalier-like "beaver," of the prevailing fashion of that time.

From the records of the Mercers' Company\* of Derby, the following highly interesting particulars, relating to the issuer of this token are gleaned—

\* The Mercers Company of Derby was incorporated in 1674. It comprised the trades of "Mercers, Apothecaries, Grocers, Ironmongers, Vpholsters, and Milliners," and continued in existence till the middle of last century.

Brookes, Thomas, Eldest son of Thomas Brookes, Felt-maker, of Derby, entered to learne his Father's Art of Felt-making, the 23 of March, 1673, & is obliged for seven years.

At a meeting held February 3, 1675, it was ordered, "That Thomas Brookes Felt-maker paying to the present Wardens of the Company of Mercers, and for the Sole use of the said Company the Sume of Eight Pounds upon the tenth of this instant February shall be admitted a Member & freeman of the said Company."

In the Churchwardens' Books of St. Werburgh's Parish, the following, among other entries occurs—

1659. Memorandum, y<sup>t</sup> Jewell & Erasmus was set upon y<sup>e</sup> Deske in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell by Mr. Thomas Haughton & Edward Brooke, Churchwardens, in y<sup>e</sup> yeare 1659.

In St. Werburgh's Parish Register occur, among others, the following entries relating to the Brookes's—

1663. Edward, the sonne of Thomas and Sarah Brookes, was Baptized the 3 day of May, 1663.

1666. Sarah, fillia, Thomas Brookes, bapti. the 18th of February.

1668. Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brookes, bapt. y<sup>e</sup> 2 of February.

1670. Mary, the daughter of Thomas and Saray Brookes, buried the 10 of March.

1671. Bethia, the daughter of Thomas Brookes, bapt. the 28 of February.

1673. Frances, the daughter of Thomas and Sara Brookes, bapt. the 15 of February.

1675. Mary, y<sup>e</sup> daught. of Tho. and Sara Brookes, bap. 11 Feb.

1678. Bethia, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Brookes, buried Sept. 22.

1687. Thomas Brooks, buried March 24.



HIS  
*Obverse*—HENRY . CORDEN . IN . DERBY = HALF PENY In the field within the inner circle.

. . .  
*Reverse*—GOD . SAVE . THE . KING = Crowned head of the King, Charles II. to the left, in the field. No inner circle.



*Obverse*—RICHARD . CORDIN = Within the circle, the Vintners' Arms, in a shield, in the field.

HIS  
*Reverse*—IN . DARBY . 1667 = In the field, within the inner circle HALF PENY  
..



*Obverse*—RICHARD . CORDIN = In the field, within the inner circle, the Vintners' Arms, in a shield.

*Reverse*—IN . DARBY . 1667—In the field, within the inner circle HIS  
HALF  
PENY  
...

This token it will be seen, though same as last, is of much smaller size. Possibly, as both were struck in the same year, the die of the first might break, and a new one have to be substituted. It is equally possible, however, and perhaps more probable, that the worthy "tapster" discovered that he was giving his customers too much copper for their halfpennies, and so, with an eye to profit, reduced the size of his token.

The Vintners' Arms are *sable*, a chevron between three tuns, *argent*. This of course it will easily be understood, is the origin of the somewhat common sign of the "Three Tuns."

The Cordens are an old family, and have, like several of the other issuers of tokens, been connected with Derby for many generations. In 1324, Matilda, widow of John, son of William de Corden, recovered seisin against Hugo de Braydeshall, of the third part of two Messuages, with their appurtenances, in Derby.

By the Charter of Charles II., 1681, Henry Corden, the issuer of the first of these three tokens, was nominated one of the Capital Burgesses of the Borough, "to continue in the same office during their lives, unless in the interim for bad government or ill behaviour in that behalf, or for not inhabiting or dwelling within the borough aforesaid, they or any of them shall be removed from that office."

The following entries occur in All Saints' Register—

Corden—1691. Mar. 7.—*Bap.* Mary, daughter of John Corden.

Corden—1692. Oct. 1.—*Sep.* Mrs. Corden, Widow.

The Derby Cordens were of the same family as those of Leek and Ashborne, of which latter branch was Edward Corden, who died a few years ago, and left no less than £100,000 to public charities.

The issuers of these tokens were Vintners, their house being in St. Peter's Street, nearly opposite, I believe, but a little below, St. Peter's Church. In a curious old MS. by Dr. Willoughby (who is buried in St. Peter's Church), entitled, "The Country Midwife's Opusculum," is an account of that worthy's attendance on "Sarah Cordine, a Vintner's wife in Darby, 1663, when she died, a sudden unexpected faintness coming upon her, stopt the use of my prescriptions, and terminated her days."

The signature of Henry Corden appears as a witness in the Register of the Mercers Company of Derby, in 1675. In the same year, Henry Corden was appointed Beadle of the Company. A meeting of the Company was held "att Henry Corden's in Derby, the 18th of January, 1682."

The late Mr. Corden, of Derby, H. M. Distributor of Stamps for the District, was a descendant of this branch of the family.



*Obverse*—WILLIAM . DAWSON = In a shield, within the inner circle, the Dyers' Arms.

Reverse—DIER . IN . DARBY . 1669 = <sup>HIS</sup> HALF <sup>IN the field, within the inner</sup>  
PENY <sup>circle.</sup>

The Dyers' Arms are a chevron engrailed between three madder bags, corded. The arms on this token do not agree with this description, but are simply a chevron (not engrailed) between what would appear to be three woolpacks.

William Dawson was evidently of St. Werburgh's Parish, and the following entries relating to him—including it would seem his birth and death—are very interesting—

- William Dason, the sone of William Dawson and Elizabeth Dawson, was baptized the 9 day of October, in the yeare 1636.  
 1670. William Dawson, Jun., buried the 1 of September.  
 1676. William, the son of Richard Dawson, buried 8th of September.  
 1668. Elizabeth, the wife of William Dawson, buried July 27, 1668.  
 Thomas Dawson, latter, buried the 5th of October, 1681.  
 Ann, the daughter of Will. Dawson, buried the 7 of November, 1681.  
 1697. August.—Buried William Dawson.

In 1659, 1662, 1663, 1666, and 1667, William Dawson signs the book as being present at a parish meeting of St. Werburgh's Parish, Derby, and in the same book is the following entry, among other similar ones—

1702. Paid Widdow Dawson's Rent ..... £1 : 4 : 0

It is worthy of note, that *Dason Lane*, in Derby, now dignified by the more aristocratic name of *Curzon Street*, took its name from this family. It was originally "Dawson's Lane," but became corrupted into what was pronounced Dayson's Lane.

In St. Alkmund's Register occurs the following—

1663. June.—Bapt. Mary, the daughter of William Douson, 29th.



Obverse—EDWARD . DENTY = The Mercers' Arms without shield, filling the entire field within the inner circle.

Reverse—IN . DARBY . 1667 = In the field in the inner circle <sup>HIS</sup> HALF  
PENY

The Mercers' Arms, which I have before described, are usually represented in a shield. In this case it is simply the crowned Virgin's head with flowing hair, but without the clouds, filling the centre of the coin.

(To be continued.)

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL PRODUCTS OF THE SEASHORE OF CHESHIRE, IN 1863.

BY H. ECROYD SMITH.

THE past year has proved unpropitious for the exposure of such antiquarian objects as, during half-a-century, have been far from uncommon upon part of our sea-board. The yield is annually decreasing in importance, partly owing to the rare conjuncture of strong N. or NE. winds, with the higher spring-tides, without which the accumulated sand from the constantly undermining banks and hills to landward, is not sufficiently cleared to disclose articles of metal, whose weight has sunk them into hollows of the blue silt, or forest bog soil, as the case may be. No doubt, also, we are fast nearing the *landward* limit of the area within which objects in any number can reasonably be expected to occur, inasmuch as high water of our spring-tides gains a point, which can be little short of a mile, from the site of ancient Meols; and the promontory on which this settlement stood, is now merely a small sandbank, only visible at low water.

"Ancient Meols," the work alluded to in my last report, and to which I had the pleasure of contributing the articles upon the Coins, Seals, Pilgrims' Signs, and Pottery, was published in the latter part of the year. It forms a goodly octavo, profusely illustrating our local relics and their position, and has been well received, not only in this neighbourhood, but by antiquaries generally. With one exception, however, it does not include notice of the following—

### ROMAN PERIOD.



A Bead, composed of transparent glass, of a beautiful cobalt blue colour, ornamented by a marbling band of yellow enamel, which is intertwined by a small thread of green, also enamel, and like the yellow, opaque. The size is rendered in subjoined woodcut. Compared with similar articles found in this country, my example, in point of pattern is, I believe, unique. In size, composition, and general character, it ranges with odd beads found at Roman stations and towns, and also with the central beads or gauds of necklaces often discovered in connection with interments of Saxon ladies. Even in these latter instances, Mr. Mayer agrees with me in believing the objects in question to be of Roman manufacture, for their designs are more tasteful, and the glass far purer and of richer colours than Saxon manufactures can show. They were evidently highly prized, and deservedly so, by the Saxon fair, and the late Messrs. Fawcett & Douglas found such often suspended singly upon metal ear-rings or upon the breast. Out of sixteen instances where such have formed part of necklaces, I find *fourteen* present a single gaud in the centre of a larger or smaller number of small-sized beads—only in two are the large beads found to occur in duplicate. Upon close inspection, many of these prove to be of precisely similar composition to the Cheshire example, and curiously enough, the latter would appear to have been deposited under analogous circumstances, having been excavated by a rabbit from its burrow on Hilbre Island,

upon the site of the burying-place attached to the Cell of Monks here existent about VII. to XI. centuries. The head of a Saxon Sepulchral Cross in stone was also found here some years ago, and in all probability it marked the ancient holy ground, a spot once the resort of pilgrims from far and near.

A Bronze *Earpick*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

Heads of two Bronze *Dress-pins*, plain.

#### SAXON AND MEDIEVAL.

Two *Arrow-heads* (?) formed out of some hard and thick shell, probably that of an oyster; the larger of the two, 2 in. long, has been perforated at the broad end.

*Dress or Hair-pin* in brass, of the Irish type, originally about 4 in. long, the head lozenge-shaped, with face and side facets on either side, and all engraved with small pattern, surmounted by a small moveable depressed loop, bearing three crosses; the shaft is quite plain. A similar one exists in the Royal Irish Academy's Museum.

A *Finger Ring* in brass, ornamented with dots and annulets.

An Object in latten wire, of uncertain use.

A *Fermail* of latten, with perfect acus half-an-inch in diameter.

A *Clapper* of Handbell in latten.

Two *Buckles*, two *Hasps*, two *Studs*, and four little ornaments, all of latten, and belonging to straps.

A *Sling-pellet*, of depressed globular form, in lead.

A *Net-sinker* (?) in lead, round, perforated, and with radiated pattern.

A *Brooch* in pewter, of lozenge-shape,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, with trifoliate ornament at the angles, the acus fixed upon a short transverse bar in the upper part of the open centre.

A second *Brooch* in pewter, of similar shape, slightly differing in size and pattern.

A *Wheel-shaped Brooch* in pewter. Originally this must have been 2 in. in diameter, and composed alternately of spoke-like divisions and concentric circles or rings, the latter covered by the dot and annulet ornament.

A Fragment of a fourth *Brooch* in pewter.

A *Pryck* or *Goad* of Norman Spur, and large rivet with large and small head, both of iron.

A Small or first *Horn* of a Stag, from the old forest bog.

A *Silver Penny* of Henry II.

Numerous fragments of *Early English Pottery*, for the most part bearing trace of partial glazing, in red, white, and dark brown ware.

*Egremond, Birkenhead.*

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### Original Document.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,

I send you the following copies, Latin and English, of a very ancient document which relates to the primary endowment of the Vicarage of Bakewell in this county, thinking they may possibly suit your pages.

They are transcribed from an office copy of the original, and an official translation of the same, now in the possession of the Rev. H. K. Cornish, the present Vicar.

The official copies, both Latin and English, are very faulty—the Latin especially is very corrupt. In the former the errors of the

copyist would seem to have arisen partly from his insufficient knowledge of the language; partly from the difficulty of decyphering the text before him; partly from inattention to his work; and partly from the barbarous latinity of the original scribe. In the latter the translator having to render a faulty copy of a barbarous original into decent law English, was easily led into error, and, in more than one passage, he has not so much as attempted a translation. From these causes it has been a somewhat difficult task to prepare the documents in question for the press—but my labours are now brought to a close; the manifest errors of the Latin copyist have been corrected, the English translation has been carefully revised throughout, and, I would leave it to you and to your readers to decide how far my humble endeavours to supply an interesting paper to the Reliquary have been successful.

The thanks of all who feel an interest in the antiquities of Bakewell are especially due to the Rev. H. K. Cornish, in the present instance, for it is through his kindness that this—perhaps the first of a series of documents of the same kind—is now made public.

Yours truly,

*Bakewell.*

W. R. BELL.

OMNIBUS CHRISTO FIDELIBUS presentes literas inspectur, Johannes Yotton, Decanus, et CAPITULUM LICH. ECCLIE, SALUTEM IN DNO SEMPITERNAM. NOVERIT UNIVERSITAS nos Ecclesie parochiale de Baukewelle in Peco, Coven et Lich Dioces Patronos et Rectores oculis pietatis considerantes Vicarie ejusdem perpetue dotacionem et proventus, solodo, pro idonei Curati in eadem sustentatione—mine esse sufficientes; nec non, et devotionem venerabil viri Henrici Vernon, milit, ac aliorum parochianorum nostrum ibidem, qos ut filios carissios in Dno amplexamur;—predicti, ad cultum di vbi ampliand, aiarque saluti ipsorum parochianor nostorum consults providentes pro vicarie ejusdem sustentatione uberiori imperpetum obtinenda,—pro nobis et successoris nostris sic duximus ordinand; IMPRIMIS, qud nullus ad dictam Vicariam sue Ecclesiam admittat, nisi sacerdos hoste conversationis et literature competent; et qud quivis sic admissus ad Vicariam predicta, antiqua inductr in ejusdem aliqualem possession, jrabit, tactis sacrosanctis Evangelijs, qud in vicaria predicta corporal et personlit residebit continue, nisi ex causa legitima, per Decanum et Capitulum Lich pro tempore approbanda, et he ab pena privacionis dicti beneficij seu Vicarie,—quam penam ipso facto incurrat.

Jurabit etiam, qud mutuam amore et concordiam inter Decan et Capitulum Lich et parochianos de Baukewelle, pro viribus conservabit et procurabit,—erit qud obediens dictis dnis, Decano et Cao, ac eorum successoribus, in omnibus canonicis lictis qui mandat.

Omnibus autem vicariis sic admissis, juratus, et induct. Vic. suo percipiet imperpetuum, omnes oblationes de dicta Parochia provenientes, tam in fest. majoribus qum minoribus, sponsalibus, purificationibus, piis defunct., cum ceragio et candelis diei purificationis, et denarios Sci Pet.

Item decimas lini, cannabi croci, herbarum, pomorum, ovorum, porcellorum, anserum, apportata et oblata ad crucem, in die paracephes, et vig. pasche, et die pasche.

Habebit, etiam, idem vicaris omnes decimas garbarum et feni provenientes de Villa de Burton, pro quibus antecessors vicarii de Baukewelle, Decano et Capitulo predictis pensione annuam XL. s. dum terre ibid culte erant, solvere tenebant, actualiterque solvebat. Id etiam Vicaris in singulis nupcijs solet here ix d., et po missis omnium nupciar, alios iii. d., ex consuetudie antiqua. Item de quovis fovenite domicilium, i. d. veniente ad Ecclia, Anglice, an *halybrede halfpeny*, et a *wex halfpeny*. It. an offeringe peny. It. in die Omnium Sctorum, recipere solet de quibz parochian oblat suis i. d.,

silicet in Die Natal̄ Domini, i. d. It, in die pasche de eisdem solet i. d. Habent etiam Vicariis ibidem, ut solito fundum vi solum, quod oī fuit. Roberti, Clerici, cum domibus, gardino, et clausura adjacent, ad. uss. suos, et Capellanor et Diaconor et Subdiacon quales ibi esse solebant, Do et Ecclesie servantiu. CUMQUE oli. instituebat, ut sufficies psalleriu et exhibio cujuslibet presbiteri, ut qot stipendiarij ibidem sma V. marcar annuatim, in toto; et stipendium Diaconi annuatim, ad unam marca taxabir, et subdiaconi ad decem solidos, ultra mensam tenue cum. Vico obtinendam; nostri predecessores, Decanus et Capitulum Lichfeldenses, considerantes quarum pro utilitate parochiorum villarum ibidem, longe lateq a Matrice Ecclesie de Baukewelle, et a semice distantium, esperunt diversi capelli infra procinctum dicti parochie de Baukewelle multiplicari, ad instantem et humilē petitionē dictorum parochiorum concederunt et in partip subsidim quinque capellanor, vizt.—apud Basselow, Longeden, Tadingdon, Moniasb, et Bylegh, sive prejudici dce Matris Ecclesie ministrantium honorifice in Divinis, sex marcas annuas, imperpetuum, concesserunt Vicario apud Baukewelle, cum unico Sacerte, ac unico Clerico interim inserviente omnesque parochia ibidem per suos procuratores p. se, suisque herediis et successorib. quibus cunque, concesserunt et promiserunt q de cetero Decanu et Capitulum Lichfeldes tamquam suos dictos Rectores et Pates spirituales, in omnibus recognoscet, et illis in partibus de Pecco segatos et devotos cognoscet, et in omnibus exhibuit, et qud de cetro, nihil omo ultra predictas sex marcas occasione alicujus oneris eisdem Capellis incumbent, petere, exigere possint, aut etiam vindicare, et qud consuetudines hactenus usitat an modo Decimandi ibidem observ. debet precipue incipiendi. Decimationes agnorum et lane, singul. an in festo Sancti Barnabe Apli, ac circa mortuarior prestationem modum solitum fidelit. observabunt; renuciaverunt etiam dicti Procuratores nomine omnium parochiorum, specialiter et expresse, omnib. aliis petitionib. et demandis, ac litibus pretemptat; volentes et concedentes procuratorio nomine qe, supra, et si aliquid premisorum omiserint, vel in aliquo contraverint, tunc omnes gracie et concessiones eis facte pro nullis perts. Heant concesserint qud dicti Decans et Capitulum pro se, ac dicti procuratores pro se et communitati predca, hereditib. et successorib. suis quibuscunque, qud judex a sede Aplica delegats, Prior de Canewell, qui pro tempore fuisse, cujus jurisdictionem expresse prorogabunt, in hac parte dictas partes imperpetuum compeller possit de plano, sine strepitu et figura judicii, ad observationem omnium premisor per censuras Ecclesiasticas qualescunque. Ad quorum omnium et singulorum articulorum observacionem, dicti procuratores pro se et parochian. predictis, in animabus suis et alior, corporaliter prestiterunt juramentum.

QUIB. OMNIB. NON OBSTANTIB., quamvis vicaria predicta de Baukewelle per dictos quinque capellanos in mult suo onere allevietur, et hucusque Decans et Capitulum circa eorū sustentac in sex marc, ultra solitum continue remanserunt onerati ipsi tamen paternali affione suis parochianis, et Vicarie dce Matris Ecclesie de Baukewelle ulterius confitentes et ad instancias speciales prenobil vri Henrici Vernon, milit, concedunt pro se suisque successorib., qud de cetero vicarij de Baukewelle futuri omnes et singuli, in forma premissa admissi, jurati, et inducti, ultra obventiones eis debitas ut predictas, etiam recipient alias obventiones dicte Ecclesie infra totam parochiam de Baukewelle, que dict. Decano et Capitulo Lich a tempore cujus contrarij memoria homi non existat continue pertinuerit, et hucusque solute sunt jur. dicti Eccle que specialiter hic exprimuntur, vizt.—a *laughton peny* de quovs habente hortum. Item a *ploughe peny* de quovs. tenente aratr infra totam parochium. It. a *shripe peny*. Item pro quv vacca et vitulo i. d. ob. Item pro omni pullo equo. It. pro lacte omnium XX ovium matricu ii d. It. an *hand peny*, de quovs serviente. Pro hjs a vicariis predictis recipiend., que antea Decano et Capitulo Lich continue pertinuerit, omnes vicarij ibidem futuri solvet annuati, imperpetu, sex marcas quinque capellan, sacerdotib., in dict. Capellis sive prejudicio matric Ecclesie congrue in divinis servantib.; viz.—Capellano Capelle de Basslow, quindecim sol. Capellano Capelle de Longeden, quindecim sol. Capellao Capelle de Tadington, quindecim sol. Capellano Capelle de Moniasb, quindecim sol. et Capellao Capelle de Beighley viginti sol. debet teris, viz.—

infeste purificaonis Be Mc Virginis, et Natalis Bī Johān Bapti, per equales pōcōns, in plenam deonarcōem dictorum, Decan et Capituli, et solutionem qualibet dictis quinque Capellan ulterius faciendā, juxta qud in eorum admissis ipsi Vicarii primitis juravert aut jurat, si istas nobis Ordinacōes debuerint, que etiam Vicarii si aliquē ad hoc jurati, admissi fuerent ad predicta supplenda omnia, omni tempore futuro per censuras ecclesiasticas ad juramenta, pari forma compellāt per dictos Decanum et Capitulum. Et qud etiam dūces Capellaos et dīcos. Cler. oī vocatos diaconi et subdiaconi, secum commensales exhibebunt, in testimonium invenī clericali amōe honestat et luāria Ecclesie ibid, ac panes, missales, unum, solita sustinebit.

Ut he ordinacōes nostre Decan et capituli Lich imppm. stabil. permanet, in confirmacōe ejusdem perpetuam, supplicavimū humiliter reverend. patrem et Dominum. Will. Dī Grā, Coven. et Lich. Epūs, tanquam omnia premissa confirmantem suo consensu et auctate sigillum apponere; et, dictum nobile vir. Henricum Vernon Militem etiam suum sigillum apposuit, et nos Decans et Capitellū Lich. anti dicti, cum omni alacrite spiritui ad omnium id. parochianor carissimor commodum et posfectum, sigillum nostrū commune presentibz et apponi fecimz in vicarie prefate perpetuu robr, stabil, et incolūmie.

Dat. Lich. in Domo nostre Capitellari, Anno Dñi Millesimo, quadringentesimo, et nonagesimo quarto — die Mensis Junij.

## TRANSLATION.

TO ALL THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST, who shall inspect the present letters, John Yotton, the Dean, and the Chapter of the Church of Lichfield, wish salvation everlasting in the Lord.

BE IT KNOWN to you all that we, the Rectors and Patrons of the Parish Church of Bakewell, in the Peak, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, seeing with the eyes of piety that the Dotation and Profits of the said Perpetual Vicarage are of themselves insufficient for the sustentation of a fit Curate in the same, and also the devotion of the venerable man, Henry Vernon, Knight, and of others our Parishioners there, whom we cherish as our very dear Sons in the Lord; for the better observance of the divine word, and for the salvation of the souls of our said Parishioners, we, the aforesaid, do now take thought, making provision for securing the more abundant support of the said Vicarage for ever, and for us and for our successors we have thus thought fit to ordain IMPRIMIS, that no one be admitted to the said Vicarage, or Church, but a Priest of honest conversation and competent learning; and that he who shall be so admitted to the Vicarage aforesaid, before he be inducted into any possession thereof, shall swear upon the Holy Evangelists, that he will constantly be corporally and personally resident in the Vicarage aforesaid, unless for some legitimate cause, to be approved by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for the time being, and, this under pain of deprivation of the said Benefice or Vicarage which penalty he shall *ipso facto* incur.

He shall also swear that he will, as far as in him lies, preserve and promote mutual love and concord, between the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and the Parishioners of Bakewell; and that he will be obedient to the said Lords, the Dean and Chapter, and to their successors in all lawful Canons which may be commanded.

And every Vicar so admitted, sworn, and inducted, into the said Vicarage, shall receive for his own, for ever, all the oblations coming from the said Parish, as well at the greater as at the less feasts, for Marriages, Churchings, and Mortuaries, together with Wax and Candles on the day of the Purification, and St. Peter's Pence.

Also, the tythes of Flax, Hemp, Saffron, Herbs, Apples, Eggs, Pigs, Geese, brought and offered at the Cross on Maundy Thursday, Easter Eve, and Easter Day.

Also, the same Vicar shall have all the tythes of Sheaves, and Hay, coming from the Vill at Burton, for which the predecessors of the Vicar of Bakewell were bound to pay, and actually did pay, to the Dean and Chapter aforesaid, an annual pension of forty shillings so long as lands there were cultivated.

Also, the same Vicar is accustomed to have at every Marriage ninepence, and for Masses at all Marriages another threepence, according to ancient custom. Also, for every Housewarming and for a person coming to Church, *Anglice* an Holybread half-penny and a Wax half-penny. Also, an Offering penny. Also, on the day of All Saints he is accustomed to receive of every Parishioner for his oblations, One penny; to wit, at the Nativity of our Lord One penny; and, on Easter day, of the same parishioners he is wont to receive One penny. Also, the Vicar there shall have as customary the

ground or soil which was heretofore Robert's the Clerk with the Houses, Garden, and Close adjacent for his own use, and that of the Chaplain, and Deacons and Subdeacons such as were accustomed there to be, serving God and the Church.

AND WHEREAS it was heretofore instituted as a sufficient Salary and Exhibition for every Priest, that the quota of his Stipend there should be rated at the sum of Five Marks yearly in the whole; and the Stipend of the Deacon at One Mark yearly; and, that of the Subdeacon at Ten Shillings, besides a moderate Table to be had with the Vicar; and, our Predecessors, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, providing for the convenience of the Parishioners of the Vills there which being far and widely distant from the Mother Church of Bakewell and from each other had begun to be numerous as distinct chapelries within the precincts of the said Parish of Bakewell, at the instance, and on the humble petition of the said Parishioners, made a concession, and for their share of the Stipends of the five Chaplains, viz.—at Basselow, Longsdon, Taddington, Moniasb, Bylegh, honourably ministering in the divine offices, without prejudice to the said Mother Church, did grant to the Vicar of Bakewell, for ever, Six Marks yearly with one Priest, and one Clerk serving in the meantime; and, all the Parishioners there by their Proctors, for themselves and their heads and successors whomsoever, consented and promised that hereafter they would acknowledge the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield as the said Rectors and Patrons in all Spiritual matters, and, in all those parts of the Peak, in all things know and exhibit them as separate and devout, and, that hereafter they should not be able to ask, demand, or even claim any thing beyond the aforesaid Six Marks, by occasion of any charge incumbent on the said Chaplains, and, that those customs which have been hitherto used in the mode of tything should be particularly observed,—the tythes of Lambs and Wool, every year, to be at the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and, also, that they should faithfully observe the usual manner of payment of Mortuaries. Also, the said Proctors, in the name of all the Parishioners, specially and expressly renounced all other Petitions, Demands, and Contentions heretofore attempted, willing and granting in their procuratorial name as above, that if they should omit, or, in any thing contravene any of the premises, then all the Graces and Grants to them made should be of none effect. And, the said Dean and Chapter granted for themselves, and the said Proctors for themselves and for the Commonalty aforesaid, their heads and successors whomsoever, that the Judge delegated by the Apostolic See, namely, the Prior of Canewell for the time being, whose jurisdiction they should always expressly uphold,—was competent in this behalf for ever, to call the said parties to account in open court, without clamour, or pretence against the Judge, for the observance of the premises by any Ecclesiastical Censures whatsoever. To the observance of all and singular which Articles the said Proctors for themselves, and the Parishioners aforesaid, on the consciences of themselves and of the others corporally made oath. ALL WHICH THINGS NOTWITHSTANDING, howmuchsoever the Vicarage of Baukewell is lightened in its heavy charge by the said five Chaplains, and, that hitherto the Dean and Chapter has remained continually charged about their support in Six Marks beyond their customary payment, NEVERTHELESS they, their paternal affection for their Parishioners and the Vicarage of the aforesaid Mother Church of Bakewell further confessing, and, at the special instance of the illustrious Henry Vernon, Knight, do grant for themselves and their Successors, that hereafter all and singular the future Vicars of Bakewell to be in form aforesaid, admitted, sworn, and inducted, besides the obventions aforesaid due to them, shall also receive the other obventions of the said Church, within the whole Parish of Bakewell, which to the said Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, from time to the contrary whereof the memory of man doth not exist, hath continually pertained, and hitherto were payable in right of their said Church, and which are here specially expressed; that is to say, a Laughton penny from every one hiring a garden. Also, a Plough penny from every one holding a plough within the whole Parish. Also, a Shrifte penny. Also, for every Cow and Calf, three-halfpence. Also for every Foal. Also for Milk of every twenty Ewe Sheep, two-pence. Also, an hand penny of every servant. For these by the Vicars aforesaid to be received which before to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield hath continually pertained, all the Vicars there in future shall annually pay the Six Marks to the five Chaplains Priests of the said Chapels, without prejudice to the Mother Church fitly serving in the Divine offices; viz.—to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Basselow, fifteen shillings; to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Longsdon, fifteen shillings; to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Taddington, fifteen shillings; to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Moniasb, fifteen shillings; to the Chaplain of the Chapel of Beighley, twenty shillings, at the proper terms, that is to say, at the Feasts of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by equal portions, in full discharge of the said Dean and Chapter, and further payment to be made to every of the aforesaid five Chaplains, according to what they the Vicars shall have sworn on their first admission therein, or do swear, if they shall have owed their Ordinations to us. And also that the Vicars, if they shall have been otherwise

sworn and admitted to supply all the Premises aforesaid, at all future times by Ecclesiastical Censures to the oath in form aforesaid may be compelled, by the aforesaid Dean and Chapter. And also, that the two Chaplains and the two Clerks heretofore called Deacons and Subdeacons shall have a maintenance with him, i.e. with the Vicar as partakers with him at the same table, in acknowledgement of which they shall be found to honour him with their clerical friendship. And he shall supply what is customary, lights for the Church there, bread, missals, and wine.

And, that the ordinances of us the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield may remain firm for ever, in perpetual confirmation thereof we have humbly besought our Reverend Father and Lord William by the Grace of God, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to confirm all the Premises by his consent and authority, by affixing his seal; and the said noble-man Henry Vernon, Knight, hath also affixed his seal; and we the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, aforesaid, with all alacrity for the spiritual advantage and profit of all our dearest Parishioners, have caused our common seal to be affixed to these Presents in perpetual strength, establishment, and support of the aforesaid Vicarage for ever.

Dated at Lichfield in our Chapter House on the — day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand four hundred and ninety four.

### Notes on Books.

*Done Jone Shakspeare for my good*

*W<sup>m</sup> Shakspeare*

### A SHAKSPEARE GARLAND.

#### A ROUNDABOUT PAPER ON TERCENTENARY MATTERS, RELATING TO LITERATURE AND ART.

It comes to my recollection very forcibly that about fifteen years ago, at a political meeting which I chanced to attend, a man of good means and what ought to have been suitable education, turned round in all simplicity of heart and asked "Who is Mr. Shakspeare? Is he a teetotal lecturer, sir?" The speaker had just before been using the very apt quotation in times of political ferment, and had said, "You know what Shakspeare says—

"Ask God for temperance, that's the appliance only which your disease requires."

And this was the inquiry which that quotation suggested to one of his hearers! I have also heard of a Mayor of a northern town, who asked much the same question on being once solicited to preside at a Shakesperian oration—"Well, I don't know much about Mr. Shakspeare, but if he's a respectable person I've no objection. What is he? I've often seen his name in the papers!" This worthy Mayor was a self-made man it is true, but his reply showed him not to have been self-educated, or educated at all. Surely after this tercentenary year, with the host of reminders, literary, artistic, and otherwise, both as to who and what "Mr. Shakspeare" was, and is, to all of us, such a question can never again be asked, and neither Mayors,—more ignorant sometimes than the most miserable of the vagrants who are brought before them,—or any other class of people, can be found who have not heard of him, have not read his works, or not in some way or other become acquainted with more than his simple name.

Every year has produced its editions of Shakspeare's Plays, its criticisms on his works, and its memoirs and illustrations of the life and thoughts of his immortal self, until in the three hundred years which have elapsed since his birth, no less, it is computed, than three thousand separate works have been made public. The present year bids

fair to outdo all its predecessors in the extent and variety of its publications, and in the beauty and varied excellence of its artistic productions. Never, surely, did the press and the loom team so wonderfully with productions in honour of any one man as now; and never, assuredly, have they been devoted to a more worthy object.

Books, prints, music, badges, jugs, ribbands, medals, playing cards, paper weights,—nay, almost every conceivable thing this year, is Shakesperian,—even to “Shakespeare boots,” “Shakespeare ties,” and “Shakespeare pills!” Let us glance at a few of the “leading articles,” which the universal desire to honour this, the three hundredth of his birthdays, has called forth.

First and foremost, let me mention a marvellously beautiful little volume, in an exquisitely carved cover, of Shakespeare’s “Sentiments and Similes,”\* which are admirably selected, judiciously arranged, splendidly illuminated here and there, and charmingly printed, by Noel Humphreys, and published by the Messrs. Longman. The volume which contains a classified selection of similes, definitions, descriptions, and other remarkable passages in the plays and poems of Shakespeare, is undoubtedly, as a present in this tercentenary year (or indeed in any other), the prettiest and most elegant which can well be procured. The little volume is divided into thirteen books, and the sentiments, &c. are classified under the following heads:—ambition, beauty, honour, truth, time, hope, mercy, and jealousy; life and death; friendship, gratitude, and ingratitude; woman, constancy, inconstancy, and patience; revenge, hatred, rage, and despair; descriptions, similes, love. These “books” are each and all illuminated, the style of decoration being that of Shakespeare’s own time. The carved cover, which is a perfect masterpiece of art—like ebony on crimson velvet—is of faultless design, and of the most perfect workmanship, and is, indeed, a very gem. In the centre of one side is an admirable medallion profile of Shakespeare, on the other, on a similar medallion, his initials. It is, “take it for all in all,” the prettiest gift book we have seen.

A somewhat similar idea to this of Mr. Humphreys’, is the little book produced by Mr. Hoe,† who seems, however, to have confined his researches to a very small portion only of Shakespeare’s works, and, therefore, his book cannot be said to be a “Shakespeare treasury.” The only plays from which he seems to have taken the trouble to make quotations are “All’s Well that End’s Well;” “Two Gentlemen of Verona;” “Comedy of Errors;” and “Love’s Labour Lost;” a small, very small, proportion of the plays from which to select passages illustrative of the many heads into which he has divided his book.

Next comes quite another style of book, a learned and most able disquisition on Shakespeare and Jonson.‡ This is a choice little book which will very well repay the most careful perusal by the Shakesperian scholar. It is appropriately dated for “Twelfth Night, 1864,” but, unfortunately, the learned author does not add his name. Nevertheless, a pretty shrewd guess may easily be made as to who he is. It is, however, a delightful little book, and gives a clearer insight into the hidden meanings and personalities in the plots and characters of the plays of the Elizabethan dramatists than has hitherto been given.

Of lives of Shakespeare, the present year seems to bid fair to produce a rich harvest. Mr. Tweddell is issuing a second edition of his pleasant and chatty biography,§ which, judging from the portion already issued, will be just the kind of book to interest his readers. He has evidently been most industrious in collecting together information on the period in which Shakespeare lived, and on the noted men of that time, as well as on the poet himself, and has woven it into a pleasant narrative, which cannot be read without both pleasure and profit. His labour in producing such a work—for the verifying of dates is one of the heaviest pieces of work a man can do—must have been immense, but he has succeeded in giving a truer and more extended picture of the state of literature and art at that period than has usually been attained.

Another style of biography is that by Mr. Fullom.|| Here somewhat less than ordinary care has been taken with dates, and not much time or trouble expended on collecting or collating facts. One good thing, however, there is in this memoir—a love for its sub-

\* *Sentiments and Similes of William Shakespeare.* By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. Third Edition. London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row. Sm. 4to. pp. 100. Illuminated and gilt.

† *The Shakespeare Treasury of Subject Quotations synonymously indexed.* By WM. HOE. London: Lockwood & Co., Stationers Hall Court. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. pp. 70.

‡ *Shakespeare and Jonson. Dramatic, versus Wit-Combats. Auxiliary Forces—* Beaumont and Fletcher, Marston, Decker, Chapman, and Webster. London: J. R. Smith, Soho Square. Sm. 8vo. pp. 122.

§ *Shakespeare—his Times and Contemporaries.* By GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL. Stokesley: published by the author, 8vo. issued monthly.

|| *History of William Shakespeare, Player and Poet, with New Facts and Traditions.* By S. W. FULLOM. London: Saunders, Otley & Co. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 372.

ject, and a most commendable desire to rebut the traducers of Shakespeare's character and that of his loving and much loved wife, Ann Hathaway. The book is full of pleasant stories, pleasantly told, and of scraps of tradition, picked up in every conceivable place in "Shakespeare's county," and worked up into life-like pictures with a masterly hand. It is very chatty, very agreeable, and very enticing to those who care more for willing away a few pleasant hours than for strict historical accuracy, and for wading through a long array of dates and extracts. Mr. Fulford's book may, indeed, almost be said to be a kind of Shakespeare "Waverley," for it is to all intents and purposes an historical novel, with all Scott's characteristics of want of historical accuracy, and of clothing his subject in a pleasing vestment.

Another biography—this time a "critical" one—is also issued by Mr. Neill,\* and is, though small, apparently a careful digest of all the principal facts which have been brought forward, bearing on the life and works, as well as on the family and contemporaries of Shakespeare.

Little men are often the most pompous, and little books are frequently the most pretentious. I have in my hand a little 12mo. book of about fifty pages—including plates—bearing the modest title of "all about Shakespeare."† It has a showy cover, printed in red and black, and is full of engravings, relevant or irrelevant to its contents, of which little can or need be said. One is tempted to ask, if this little book, which contains next to no information, really contains "all about Shakespeare," what do the elaborate lives written by Halliwell and others—each filling goodly tomes, and Halliwell, with his notes on the plays, filling about twenty thick folio volumes—contain? If this little pamphlet contains "all" that its author knows "about Shakespeare," he must be more ignorant than any other writer of the present day—

"Sir, he hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink."

Almost every magazine and newspaper, throughout the length and breadth of the land, publishes its "Shakespeare Extra Number," or its "Shakespeare Supplement." Among the best of these, if not the best, are the "Shakespeare Tercentenary Number" of "Chambers's Journal,"‡ which is admirably written, illustrated with no less than seventeen engravings, and contains one of the most readable and pleasant little popular notices of Shakespeare and Stratford which we remember to have seen, and the Tercentenary number of "Leisure Hour," which is a most creditable production, both literary and artistic.

As might be expected, many new editions of Shakespeare's works make their appearance this season. Messrs. Day & Son, issue an admirably executed photo-lithographic fac-simile of the first folio of 1623.§ Most, if not all, of our archaeological friends will have seen the truly admirable photo-zincographic re-productions of Domesday Book, which were produced by Sir Henry James, of the Ordnance Department, and will have felt a sincere thankfulness that, by aid of so important a discovery as photo-zincography, they can now have, within their own libraries, the exact counterpart of that wonderful manuscript, free from errors of interpolation, and untouched by hand. Thanks to Messrs. Day & Son, who have brought this discovery to bear on the reproduction of Shakespeare's first folio, our readers may now, one and all, possess the veritable treasure—or rather an exact counterpart of it, leaf by leaf, and letter by letter—and at a cost of some £8 instead of £300. It is, of course, a perfect fac-simile in all its parts, as if it were printed from the same type used by Jaggard and Blount, in 1623, and printed by them at their old wooden press, two hundred and forty years ago. The only difference is in the paper, and this is 'toned' so as to come as near perfection as may be. It was an admirable thought of the publishers to issue this edition, and it deserves to be extensively patronised.

To those who prefer having an exact "letter-perfect" copy of the first folio, in a lesser form, Mr. Lionel Booth|| offers an admirable reprint in small quarto, in which

\* *Shakespeare—a Critical Biography.* By SAMUEL NEILL. London Houlston & Wright, Paternoster Row. Sm. 8vo. pp. 124.

† *All about Shakespeare.* Profusely illustrated with wood engravings, by Thomas Gibbs, drawn by H. Fitzcock, in commemoration of the Tercentenary. London: Henry Lea, 112, Fleet Street. Illustrated.

‡ *Chambers's Journal Shakespeare Tercentenary Number.* London and Edinburgh W. & R. Chambers.

§ *Shakespeare.* The first folio edition of 1623, reproduced under the immediate supervision of Howard Staunton, from the originals in the Libraries of Bridgewater House and the British Museum, by Photo-Lithography. London: DAY & SON, folio, publishing in parts.

|| *Shakespeare.* A Reprint of his Collected Works, as put forth in 1623. Part I., The Comedies. London: Lionel Booth, 307, Regent Street. Sm. 4to. pp. 304.

unusual care has been taken with the text, and a greater typographical accuracy has been attained, than in any other edition which has been printed. Mr. Booth's reprint is a beautiful specimen of typography, and being printed on toned paper, and bound in a most appropriate manner, is a very attractive book for the Shakesperian scholar.

The most choice and curious of the fac-simile reprints of Shakespeare, is that of the first quarto of *Hamlet* (1603),\* the original of which is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at whose expense the fac-simile has been privately made, and to whom I am indebted for a presentation copy of this literary gem. As a fac-simile of this unique and priceless treasure, it is perfect, letter by letter, and is, to the Shakespeare scholar, an inestimable boon. A fac-simile of the 1604 edition has also been similarly fac-similed at the Duke's cost, and the two together, thus privately produced, are among the most choice of our Shakesperian treasures.

Mr. J. B. Marsh has done good service by his simply arranged and most useful "Reference Shakespeare,"† which not only shows what an amount of patient labour has been expended on the work, but answers the purpose for general use, in *subjects*, of a concordance. It is an admirable volume, and one which ought to be in every library, for it combines the advantages of a careful text, and a concordance, without being encumbered by unnecessary notes or by cross references, and is carefully and clearly printed. Mr. Marsh calls it a "Memorial Edition," and it is indeed so, in more ways than one, for it will remain a lasting memorial of his industry and perseverance.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the veteran Shakesperians, have, as might naturally be expected from such loving souls, been "up and doing" within the past few months, and their herculean labours have brought forth some admirable editions of the plays of the "immortal William." Messrs. Bickers & Son,‡ publish in one splendid volume, as compact and excellent an edition as the most fastidious taste could desire. The text has received the most scrupulous revisional care by the editors, and their labours have been well seconded by the publisher, who has produced the volume in clear type, on good toned paper, and bound in an appropriate and even elegant manner. The volume contains, besides a voluminous preface, a well arranged chronological table of Shakespeare's life; a copy of his will; a verbal and sentential glossary; and many other matters of more than usual interest. It is, indeed, a library in itself. Messrs. Bickers & Son have also issued the same text, we believe, in four volumes, of course in larger type, for the accommodation of those of the reading public who prefer it in that form for library purposes, and we have no doubt they will meet with the very extended patronage they so well deserve.

For family purposes—for a Shakespeare which can, without the slightest hesitation, be placed in the hands of ladies and of the younger branches of a family—Messrs. Longman & Co. issue a most convenient and compact edition, in six volumes, of Bowdler's Family Shakespeare,§ illustrated with wood engravings. This edition, besides its advantages of having nothing added to the original text, and of having those words and expressions omitted which cannot with propriety be read in a family, is printed in a remarkably clear type, on good paper, and in a form which will make it acceptable to all. One great advantage is that this edition ranges in size with the standard editions of Byron and Moore, and therefore forms, with them, an admirable edition for a library. The Shakesperian student will, of course, prefer Shakespeare as he wrote, but the general reader and the head of the family, will infinitely prefer the one before us, in which words and phrases, suited to the times in which he lived, but totally unfitted for reading or conversation at the present day, are omitted, and to these Mr. Bowdler's labours will ever be acceptable.

A capital popular edition—popular because thoroughly good and cheap—of Shakespeare's works, has been commenced by Messrs. Cassell & Co., which bids fair to be one of the most creditable, as it certainly is one of the most profusely illustrated editions which has yet appeared. Edited by Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke and illus-

\* *The Tragical History of Hamlet Prince of Denmark*. 1st Quarto 1603 (privately fac-similed at the cost of the Duke of Devonshire). Sm. 4to.

† *The Reference Shakespeare*. A Memorial Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, containing 11,600 references. By JOHN B. MARSH, Manchester. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Manchester: John Heywood. 1 vol. 4to. pp. 928.

‡ *The Works of William Shakespeare*. Edited, with a scrupulous revision of the text, by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. London: Bickers & Son, 1 vol. 4to. pp. 1004.

§ *The Family Shakespeare*. By THOMAS BOWDLER, F.R.S. & S.A. London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row. 6 vols. sm. 8vo. Illustrated.

|| *Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare*. London: Cassell, Petter, & Galpin, Ludgate Hill. Royal 8vo. Parts I. & II. Illustrated.

trated by H. C. Selous, this edition needs but few other recommendations to ensure its success, I am bound to add to these, that it is printed in clear type, of good size, on toned paper of excellent quality, and got up in a style to do credit to the publishers, and to all engaged in the work. The two parts already issued contain about twenty very clever illustrations, most of them of page size, and the text is rendered intelligible by the aid of judicious notes. It is altogether a marvel of cheapness, and doubtless will be sold by thousands.

One of the most graceful compliments to the memory of our national bard, has been paid by the Chevalier de Chatelain, who has ably—and everything he does is ably done—translated into French verse the tragedies of Macbeth\* and Hamlet. It is astonishing how well and cleverly the chevalier has preserved the spirit of Shakespeare in his translation into so different a language from that in which he wrote, but he has a marvellous power of grasping the thoughts and entering into the feelings of his author, and of conveying those thoughts and feelings to his readers, though in a different form and words.

Shakespearean scholars, and indeed all lovers of Elizabethan literature, will hail with sincere pleasure the opportune publication, this centenary year, by Messrs. Willis & Sotheman, † of the "Shakespeare Jest Books," edited by Mr. Hazlitt. The books themselves are of the utmost possible rarity, and possess a vast amount of interest from the insight which they give into the manners, customs, and habits of our ancestors, and their re-issue is a great boon to collectors. Mr. Hazlitt, than whom no one is better qualified for the task, has acquitted himself nobly, and done good service by his excellent notes. The volume contains "A C Mery Tallys," from the only known copy, and the "Mery Tales and Quicke Answers," from the rare edition of 1567, the first of which, it will be recollected, Beatrice in "Much ado about Nothing," thus alludes to—"That I was disdainful,—and that I had my good wit out of the Hundred Merry Tales." I learn that other reprints are in preparation by the same editor and publishers, and may, therefore, take occasion again to speak of these capital books.

It could not, in "Music and Song," be supposed that the "Shakespeare Year" would or could be forgotten. "Music and Song" are, therefore, doing their part as notably as art or general literature. Mr. G. A. Macfarren has sweetly set to music, in four and five parts, not Shakespeare's "Seven Ages," but "Seven Songs,"‡ which are issued by Novello & Co. as a portion of their Part Song Book. The "Seven Songs" are "Orpheus with his Lute," (Henry VIII.); "When Icicles hung by the Well," (Love's Labour Lost); "Come away, come away, Death," (Twelfth Night); "When Daisies Pied," (Love's Labour Lost); "Who is Sylvia?" (Two Gentlemen of Verona); "Fear no more the heat o'th sun," (Cymbeline); and "Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind," (As You Like It). These are set with great skill, and no doubt will be very popular.

By far the finest things which have been done, however, are the Shakespeare Albums, published by Mr. C. Lonsdale. The first of these, the Shakespeare Vocal Album, § will be quite a treasure to our fair friends, and forms one of the fittest "Memorial" presents which can be given to a lady. The volume, which is dedicated to the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, contains fifty-nine pieces, songs, duets, choruses, &c., including the words of Shakespeare's songs in his various plays, with the music of Hook, Arne, Bishop, Schubert, Purcell, Kelly, Horne, Lindley, Chilcot, Haydn, Stevens, Dibdin, &c., besides some other Jubilee pieces of a hundred years ago. To the work is prefixed an admirable "Sketch of the Life and Works of William Shakespeare," with an illuminated title page of the poet's arms, crest, and mantling, a fine portrait of the "immortal bard," from the Chandos painting, with gilt border, a chromo-lithographic view of the birthplace at Stratford, a view of the Shakespeare monument, and an illuminated plate, exhibiting fac-similes of five autographs of Shakespeare, and his arms—both singly and impaled.

At the head of this paper, I give my readers a fac-simile of an hitherto unpublished signature, hoped to be genuine, which no doubt they will be glad to possess.

Another admirable volume by Mr. Lonsdale,—and, like the other, dedicated to the Baroness Rothschild,—is the Shakespeare Album, || consisting of ninety-five choice

\* *Macbeth. Tragedie en 5 Actes de W. Shakespeare. Traduite en vers Français par le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.* Londres: W. Allen & Cie. 8vo. pp. 108.

† *Shakespeare's Jest Books.* Reprints of the early and very rare Jest Books, supposed to have been used by Shakespeare. Edited by W. CAREW HAZLITT. London: Willis & Sotheman, 136, Strand. 8m. 8vo. pp. 162.

‡ *Seven Shakespeare Songs, set to Music, in four and five parts.* By S. A. MACFARREN. London: Novello & Co., Dean Street, Soho.

§ *The Shakespeare Vocal Album.* London: C. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond Street. Music folio, pp. 246, with coloured and gilt illustrations.

|| *The Shakespeare Album or Warwickshire Garland, consisting of Ancient, Modern,*

pieces of music by the "old masters," with an introductory life of Shakespeare, and plates of the Chandos portrait, the birthplace, monument, &c. We recommend our readers, very cordially, to secure these two "Albums," both for themselves and as presents to their fair friends.

Another capital Memorial idea is the publication of "Recollections of Shakespeare,"\* being the music of *Macbeth* and the *Tempest*, arranged for the piano-forte by Calcott, (the titles bearing an admirable view of Shakespeare's birthplace), and Rosini's music of *Otello*,† which are admirable additions to the music portfolio, and will this year, of course, be much sought after.

Poetry, of course, as well as prose—(and some is indeed *prose*)—has been written and published in various forms, but, as the good old Derbyshire poet, Bancroft, said, in his Epigram to Shakespeare, in 1639—

"Thy muses sugred dainties seeme to us  
Like the fam'd Apples of old Tantalus:  
For we (admiring) see and hear thy straines,  
But none I see or heare, those sweets attaines."

and again—

"Thou hast so us'd thy *Pen* (or *shooke thy Speare*)  
That Poets startle, nor thy Wit come neare."

So, none of the would-be poets of the present year "come neare" to the immortal bard, whom they feebly try to commemorate. One of these, also a "Son of Avon," a Mr. Allen, has published his "Tercentenary Poem,"‡ of which the following sample will, I think, be quite enough to nauseate my readers, and to prove to them that the mantle of Shakespeare, if it *has* fallen in his native place, certainly does not sit on the shoulders of Mr. Allen. Thus of Shakespeare—

"He was a playwright and his trade was plays,  
He brought on scenes, as Jenkins on his boots!  
Respectable man Jenkins! so was *he*!  
But Jenkins' boots were not to last for ever;  
He knew it to his cost! Yet what sane man  
Ever imagined such a thing as this,  
A pair of Styx dipped grand immortal boots.  
In him no blowing of the trumpet: no  
'*Exegi monumentum*' to outlast  
The brazen statue and defy old time—  
Tis not in the grand Shakespeare style of thought—  
But a great carelessness: which lifts the man  
Above the grandeur of his noblest works:  
No quick—keen—clever—fussy—terrier bark,  
But the deep braying of the noble dog  
Amid the great St. Bernard snows, intent  
Upon his work, and thinking but of it.  
And oh, how little dreamt Miss Hathaway,  
Fair, loving, buxom, blue-eyed country lass,  
Proud, as she must have been, of her sweet Will;  
That she was, as the Priest performed the rite,  
Wedding the foremost man in all the world!"

Art, too, has been busy, plying her fingers in every conceivable manner, to do honour to the occasion, and a simple list of her achievements would fill a goodly volume. Portraits of the bard have been issued in abundance, in every possible form, size, and, it must be added, cast of countenance. Of the thousand and one portraits we have seen, ranging from the penny memorial card to the five guinea print, no two are alike,

and *Traditional Songs, &c., Illustrative of Shakespeare.* Arranged for the Piano-Forte by the most eminent masters. London: C. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond Street. Music folio, pp. 68, with illustrations.

\* *Recollections of Shakespeare; No. 1, Macbeth; No. 2, The Tempest.* Arranged for the Piano-Forte by W. H. Calcott. London: C. Lonsdale.

† *Assisa a' piè d'un salice, Deh! calma O Ciel nel sonno. Romanza con scena, e. Preg-niera di Desdemona, &c.* By ROSSINI. London: C. Lonsdale, 26, Old Bond Street.

‡ *The Lambda-Nu Tercentenary Poem on Shakespeare.* By J. A. ALLEN. Stratford-on-Avon: John Morgan, High Street. 12mo. pp. 46.

and the bard exhibits as great a variety of faces as there are characters in the whole of his plays put together. Unlike the dealer in the story of the skull, the issuers of these portraits each declare theirs to be the "only genuine portrait" of the bard, without even the qualification that the others must have been taken at different times of life. But it is not only in engravings that art has been busy. The sculptor, the modeller, and the medallist, have each done honour to "their craft," and produced gems of the first water, in honour of the "Swan of Avon."

Of these beautiful productions, some are truly noteworthy and deserve all praise. First and foremost is a splendid bust, published by Messrs. Howell & James, goldsmiths to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, under the express sanction of both the "National Shakespeare" and the "Stratford-on-Avon Tercentenary" Committees.\* This exquisite bust has been modelled with consummate skill by Mr. Felix Miller, the Professor of Sculpture at the "Government School of Art," who, taking the bust on the monument at Stratford, and the Lansdowne and Chandos portraits—the only three portraits recognised by Shakesperian critics and "experts,"—as his models, has built from them a life-like and beautiful bust, which, while it does honour both to the artist and to the bard, will take rank as one of the most successful and pleasing reproductions of his features which has yet been accomplished in any branch of art. There is an air of quiet and dignified repose about the thing, which pleases the eye at first glance and grows upon one as we look at it. There is that deep and thoughtful, that fine and lofty, sentiment, that more than earthly intelligence, that *soul*, in fact, in this bust, which brings it up to our ideal of the veritable man. Mr. Miller must have had an intense love for his subject, and have thoroughly understood his lofty genius, to have produced such a bust, and Messrs. Howell & James deserve thanks for the admirable manner in which they issued it.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. have produced careful and admirable copies of the Stratford and Van Jansen busts, by Mr. W. J. Wills, late Professor of Modelling in the Government School of Art, which will be very acceptable to Shakespeare collectors, and as drawing room ornaments. They are produced in Italian terra cotta.

In medales—and their name is legion—the best produced is, as might naturally be expected, the splendid one in bronze, published by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, the world-known royal jewellers and goldsmiths. The medal,† one of the most successful of modern times, has been designed by John Bell, R.A., and ably executed by L. C. Wyon, and is one of the most fitting and beautiful memorials of Shakespeare which art has produced, and is one which will not only be preserved by Shakesperian collectors, but will take its place in the cabinet of the numismatist. It is of large size—2½ inches in diameter—and of exquisite workmanship. On the obverse is an admirable bust-profile of Shakespeare, to the left; the head slightly bent forward, and surrounded by a "glory" of his own works—each ray of the "glory," by a charming idea, being formed by the name of some one of his plays or other works. The Stratford bust and the Chandos portrait have been wisely taken as the models on which this admirable medallion profile has been founded, and all who have studied those two recognised heads, will see at once how faithfully the medallist has reproduced their beauties in his present work. Beneath the head is the autograph of *Wm. Shakespeare*, encircled by an exquisite wreath of wild flowers—the primrose, cowslip, fox-glove, woodbine, meadow-sweet, and convolvulus, mixed with the bramble and wild rose, in which—

"Where the bee sucks, there suck I,"—

lies ensconced a bee,—the wreath at each end twining round his magicians staff of hazel or witch elm. On the reverse is a chaste and beautiful composition of the tercentenary apotheosis, filling the entire field. In the centre is Shakespeare resting on the clouds, while the three centuries are represented by gracefully draped female figures. To his right are the two centuries which have already passed, and who have laid their wreaths on the scroll on the poet's knee, while the present century, a majestic figure,—bearing in her left hand a scroll, inscribed with the date, 1864,—is in the act of crowning with her right, the brow of the immortal bard. The composition, which is worthy of a Flaxman, is marvellously chaste and pure, and the execution is admirable. The inscription on the reverse is simply "TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY, 1864."

Art, however, has not confined herself to these matters, but has condescended to enrich with her stores of beauty a variety of matters of daily use and ornament. Thus, among other things, we have a Shakespeare pack of cards, of effective design, published

\* "The National Shakespeare Memorial Bust." Issued to subscribers only. In Wedgwood's Ceramic Statuary, 12 inches high; French and Italian Terra Cotta, 15 inches high; and Bronze, 8 inches high. London: Howell & James, Regent Street.

† Tercentenary Anniversary Medal. Designed by JOHN BELL, executed by L. C. WYON, and published by Hunt & Roskell, 156, New Bond Street.

by Charles Goodall & Son, the prize medallists at the last Exhibition. The design, which is by John Leighton, F.S.A., and is printed in red and black, on a pale buff ground, is very strong, effective, and "taking." The general form of the design is a *vesica* within a square. In the centre is a portrait of Shakespeare, with initials and date of his birth and death, and this is surrounded by a border of shields, connected together by bays, each bearing a design, illustrative of the "seven ages," and surrounded by the appropriate quotation, "All the world's a stage," &c. The design is, as we have said, very effective and pleasing, and doubtless, hundreds of persons will, like ones-self, be glad of the opportunity of using or preserving, a pack of Shakespeare cards.

In Photography, hundreds of beautiful pictures have been produced, to do honour to this "year of wonders." As might be expected, the London Stereoscopic Company have been busy catering for the public. They have produced a charming set of twelve stereoscopic pictures of Stratford-on-Avon.\* Done up in a tasty packet, the photographs, which are as sharp, clean, and good as it is possible to produce, consist of Shakespeare's monument, his birthplace, Anne Hathaway's cottage, the church, interior of Shakespeare's house, grammar school and guild chapel, two interior views of the room in which he was born, garden view of the house, the church from the river, &c. Altogether this series is one of the most acceptable souvenirs of the tercentenary which we have seen, and will enable those at a distance to see for themselves, by aid of a good instrument, the places around which the immortal bard has thrown such a halo of interest. The same company has issued, in form of a *carte-de-visite*, eleven similar views in miniature, and an autograph of Shakespeare. This is a pretty album memorial, and no doubt will be much sought after. Messrs. Burton & Sons, have also it seems issued, "by authority," a set of photographic views of Stratford, but they have not yet come under my notice.

It must not be supposed that in this busy year, when all else are up and doing, that either the textile or fictile artists have been idle. On the contrary, we have to chronicle some charming productions in each of these branches. In textile fabrics, Coventry has produced a series of badges and ribbons, in the same style as those which were produced by this "loyal town," on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. These badges are manufactured by Messrs. Mulloney & Johnson,† and although not so delicate and fine in workmanship as those prepared for the royal marriage, they are very effective and good. The badge consists of three separate pendants, fastened together at the top by a button, on which the arms and crest of Shakespeare are beautifully woven. The centre pendant bears the head of Shakespeare, in an oval within a bold border, with the words "Tercenary Commemorated, April 23, 1864," and the others bear respectively views of his birthplace, and of the church where he is buried, with dates of birth and death. The same firm have produced medal ribbons, with Garrick colours, bearing the arms and crest of Shakespeare, with the appropriate motto "We shall not look upon his like again." The bays are also, by a happy thought, issued mounted separately on cards for placing in albums. To those of my readers who do not know the immense mechanical labour requisite to produce these woven badges, I may just say that they are made on what are called "Double Batten Looms;" the figured portion being produced by the application of the Jacquard machine to the loom. The Jacquard is placed at the top of the loom, and raises the white warp five, ten, twelve, thirty, or a hundred threads at a time, as required, while the shuttle bearing the coloured "shute," or "weft," passes through the opening thus produced, and throws a "shed" or "shute" across. The warp (which had been lifted by the Jacquard) then descends and binds this shoot into the ribbon, and the process is rapidly repeated until the pattern is completed. To produce the portrait of Shakespeare on one of these badges, upwards of a thousand "shoots" have to be made; the same number is required for the house and the same for the church, and four hundred for the button; thus, to form one complete badge, the shuttle has to travel across the loom at least three thousand five hundred times.

In fictile art, Mr. Henry Baggally, a modeller of some repute in the potteries, and who is already favourably known as the producer of many interesting and beautiful works of art, has produced a Shakespeare jug of novel and effective design. On one side, within an oval frame of Elizabethan design, surmounted by a group of flowers and fruit, is a three-quarter-face portrait of Shakespeare in high relief, below which is an inkstand with books, and an inscribed ribband, and on the opposite side, in a similar

\* *Tercenary of Shakespeare: A Set of Twelve Stereoscopic Pictures of Stratford-on-Avon.* London: The Stereoscopic Company, Cheapside and Regent Street.

† *The Shakespearean Tercenary Badge.* Coventry manufacture. Manufactured, under the sanction of the London and Stratford Committees, by MULLONEY & JOHNSON, Ironmonger Row, Coventry.

oval, are the arms and crest of Shakespeare boldly cut, and beneath is an inscription tablet. The front of the jug is formed of a model of Shakespeare's house, which stands out boldly and joins the two medallions. The handle is formed of cords and tassels bound together, and at the top are a mask and an hour glass. The whole jug is elaborately ornamented,—full of detail and of intricate design,—and is a clever and appropriate memento of the tercentenary. The jug is intended to be produced in different materials and no doubt will have an extended sale, and add to the fame of its originator. Messrs. Minton have also, I believe, a Shakespeare jug in preparation, of which I may speak hereafter.

Thus much, at present, of the productions in different departments, of Memorials of Shakespeare. Worthily, indeed, will he be this year commemorated in his native country, where his name will be made to live for ever.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### KNIGHTS OF THE OAK.

A list of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak, for such counties as principally furnish readers of the "RELIQUARY," and taken from the MS. of Peter le Neve, Norroy, may prove useful as well as interesting. The order was proposed by the Gay Monarch, as a reward to several of his followers in adversity; but was "laid aside lest it might create heats and animosities and open those wounds afresh which at that time were thought prudent should be healed."

JOHN SLEIGH.

CHESHIRE.	value p. an.
	£
Darcie, Savage .....	1000
James Poole, Esq. ....	2000
Thos. Cholmondeley, Esq. ....	2000
— Leigh, of Lyme .....	4000
Peter Wilbraham .....	1000
Roger Wilbraham .....	1000
„ Grosvenor, of Eaton .....	3000

DERBYSHIRE.	
Wm. Fitzherbert, Esq. ....	1000
„ Horton, of Elton .....	3000
„ Cooke, of Trusley .....	2000
Simon Degg .....	600

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. (Derbyshire Names.)	
Captain John Bagshawe, Esq. ....	600
Mt. Genl. Randall Egerton, Esq. ...	1000
Cornet Stanley, Esq. ....	1000
Charles Cheney, Esq. ....	4000
Fs. Bagshaw .....	600

NOTTS.	
Cecil Cooper, Esq., of Thurgarton	1000
John Palmer .....	600
— Whaley .....	1200

STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Francis Leveson, Esq. ....	2000
Walter Gifford .....	1500
Colonel — Lane, Esq. ....	700
Thos. Whitgrave, Esq. ....	600
Richard Congreve, Esq. ....	600
Walter Fowler .....	1500
Captain Francis Bidulph .....	600

CHESHIRE.	value p. an.
	£
Sir Thos. Mainwaringe, Knt. ....	1000
Sir Thomas Wilbraham, „ ....	3000
John Crew, Esq. ....	1000
Edwd. Spencer, Esq. ....	600
Henry Harpur .....	600
Thos. Baskerville .....	1000

DERBYSHIRE.	
Charles Agard .....	600
Nathaniel Bate .....	600
— Ferrers, of Walton .....	1000
Col. Wm. Bullocke, Esq. ....	1000

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. (Derbyshire Names.)	
Sir Anthony Bateman, Knt. ....	2000
Sir Thomas Bateman, „ ....	2000
Sir William Bateman, „ ....	2000
John Keeling, Esq., son of Justice	
Keeling .....	600

NOTTS.	
— Eyre, of Mansfield Woodhouse	2000
— Middleton, Esq. ....	1000
Sir John Curson, Knt. ....	500
(Of Kedleston, Bart.)	

STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Robert Leveson, Esq. ....	600
Henry Grey, Esq., of Enville ....	1000
Charles Cotton .....	600
Rowland Oakover .....	800
Edwin Scrimshire .....	1000
Jonathan Cope .....	800

## JOTTINGS FROM THE CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.

1604. Feb. 7.—Grant to Sir George Hume and his heirs in fee-farm, of the manor of *Hartington*, co. Derby, and of Higham Ferrers Park.
1604. Aug. 15.—Grant to Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hall of advowson of the parsonage of *Rollleston*, Staffordshire, to present a fit person. (*Docquet.*)
1607. Jan. 29.—Grant to Henry Mynours, Serjeant of the Carriages, of the benefit of the recusancy of Richard Brooke of Lapley, and John Mynours, of *Uttoxeter*, co. Staff., Fra<sup>s</sup>. Sheldon, of Abeston, co. Worcester, and Hugh Speake, of Hartley, co. Berks.
1607. Sep. 30.—Grant to Gervase Rogers and Ralph Fetherston, of the rectory of Bradbourn, Derbyshire, heretofore passed to Sir Francis and Wm. Anderson.
1608. March 21.—Grant to Charles Chambers, of the benefit of the recusancy of Lady Cobb, of Norfolk, Arthur Blewet, of Holcombe-regia, Devon, *Walter Erdswick*, of Hartley-green, Stafford, Tho<sup>s</sup>. Bockholes, of Chanton, Thurston Tyldesley, of Stanzake, and Edward Singleton, of Broughton Tower, Lancaster. ESLEIGH.

## THE REV. JOHN SCARGILL, OF WEST HALLAM.

[“RELIQUARY,” VOL. III. p. 52.]

He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 7 July, 1609, proceeding B.A., 1612-13, and commenced M.A., 1616.

C. H. &amp; THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

## CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

“MR. RICKARDS, a fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, was once at an inn in Derbyshire, and casually met with another traveller, who stated that he had just returned from Africa, where he had been for some years residing with his regiment. Rickards remarked that he had a brother in Africa, and asked the stranger as to the place of his residence when there, and whether he had ever met his brother? He soon found out that it was the same identical brother he was all the while speaking to, in the person of the stranger. Having relatives in Derbyshire, each was on his way to visit them.”

ESLEIGH.

## SHORLAND ADAMS.

[“RELIQUARY,” VOL. III. p. 49.]

He was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's Coll., Cambridge, 4 July, 1620, proceeding B.A., 1623-4, and commencing M.A., 1627. On each occasion of graduating, he signed his name, *Shoreland Adam*.

C. H. &amp; THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

PLAC' ABB' EDWARD 1st. ROT<sup>o</sup> 28, 330.

LAUR' de Okovere Rogūm de Okove' et Rogūm de Rossington p' eo q<sup>d</sup>. ipsum cepūnt apud Aashebourne et duxerunt apud Okover in com' Staff' et ibidem imprisonaverunt Ipsi Rog' dicit q<sup>d</sup>. dict' Laur' est villan' dicti Rog' de Ok' et sicut villan' ipsum cepit apud Ok' et tanquam rebellem imprisonavit. Et quia p'dictus Laur' asserit p'dictam transgress' sibi fieri apud Aashebourne in com' Derb<sup>o</sup>; Et p'dictus Rog' de Ok' advocat quodam modo capsoem p'dicti Laur' apud Ok' in com' Staff', videtur cur' q'd expediens est et necess' q'd inquisicio fiat de utroque com'. Ideo ven' jur' &c. Qui dic' q'd p'dictus Laur' est liber homo et recup' dampn' lxx. lib' versus p'atos Rog' et Rogum.

## TRANSLATION.

Tempore Edward 1st.—One Lawrence de Okeover prosecutes Roger de Okeover & Roger de Rossington, for that they took him at Ashborn & brought him to Okeover, where they cast him into prison. To him made answer Roger, that the said Lawrence is a villain (*bondman*) of the said Roger de O., & that as a villain he took him to Okeover & there imprisoned him as a rebel. But because the said Lawrence asserts that this assault was committed at Ashborne in the co. of Derby; & Roger de Okeover in like manner pleads the taking of him at Okeover in Staffordshire, it appears to the Court expedient & necessary that inquisition be made of either county:—The jury find that the said Lawrence is a free man & award him damages of £70 against the said two Rogers.

JOHN SLEIGH.

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